Two Parts
12 Pages

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,147. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Tuesday: SNOW, slightly COLDER.

Stock Market—Strong. Practically every stock advanced.

Wheat, 97½; corn, 28⅝; cotton, 7¼.

CONGRESS.—Senator Cameron reported his Cuban resolution yesterday. He merely stated that he reported the measure under the instructions of the Committee on Foreign Relations, with a written report thereon. He moved that the resolution and report be laid on the table and printed, and said they would not be called up until after the holiday recess. Messrs. Morgan and Mills presented a supplemental report. Mr. Hill offered a resolution for the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba. Mr. Vest offered a resolution setting forth the view that the power of recognition is vested in Congress and the President. In the House the request of the Senate for a conference committee on the Immigration bill was agreed to. The salary of the Librarian of Congress was reduced from $6,000 to $5,000. A wrangle ensued over the affairs of the library. Messrs. Cummings and Quigg attacked the Appropriations Committee for its alleged selfishness in relation to the library.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Spain is preparing for war with the United States if this country makes an active interference with the issue in Cuba. The Italian Radicals are in sympathy with the insurgents, and a resolution expressing it is to be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies. It will be opposed by the Government. The Laurada will not go to Valencia after all. Julio Sanguily, the naturalized American citizen who was sentenced to life imprisonment recently for conspiring against the Spanish Government, was given a civil trial in Havana yesterday. The court adjourned without deciding the case.—Page 7.

George English, fourteen years old, accuses Policeman McDaniels of officious interference in the fire at the residence of Aaron Goldsmith Sunday night, in which Mr. Goldsmith and his family lost their lives. He says McDaniel was very deliberate about turning in the alarm, and that he prevented two men from breaking the door and going to the rescue of the people inside.—Page 7.

Seven chapters of the charter proposed for Greater New York are about finished, and will be officially submitted to the public in a few days. These chapters are to furnish a comprehensive idea of the government that is outlined, including provisions for legislation, financial system, the administrative departments, law, and education.—Page 8.

Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said yesterday that the keynote of the coming tariff bill would be protection. The bill would be framed with sole reference to the needs of American industries. It would be ready, he said, for consideration in the extra session of Congress.

An attempt to get the Republican Club to put itself on record as in favor of the election of Joseph H. Choate as Senator was blocked by the rules, but will be resumed at a special meeting next Monday; the Union League committee provided for a campaign committee to push his candidacy.—Page 5.

A fire in the boarding house of Mrs. Mary Moore, at 95 Clark Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning endangered the lives of several of her boarders. Frederick A. Hope, who lived on the top floor, was overcome and was rescued by the firemen.—Page 7.

District Attorney Olcott says he will do away with some useless officials in his office and reduce the pay for some of the work. He will ask for no increase in the appropriation for the department, but would make the money go further.—Page 9.

Milk producers of this State and New Jersey who have complained of prices met in this city and formed an organization having in view a change in the present situation as affects the farmer and to guard against adulteration.—Page 8.

Jefferson M. Levy made an argument against legal restriction in the height of buildings in this city, on the ground of being against the rights of property owners, before the committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation.—Page 9.

A big mass meeting in behalf of the Cuban cause was held at Cooper Union under the auspices of the Cuban League of America. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, Dr. Henry Lincoln Zayas, and others made speeches.—Page 2.

Capt. Chapman raided Sherry's on Sunday morning to arrest participants in an immodest dance which he says was to have taken place at H. B. Seeley's dinner party. Charges are to be preferred against the Captain.—Page 7.

Mrs. E. Augustus Neersheimer, wife of a Maiden Lane diamond dealer, was robbed in the road near Flushing, L. I., early yesterday afternoon. A pocketbook and diamonds valued at $500 were taken from her.—Page 12.

Secretary Carlisle's annual report strongly urges the need of retiring the Government's paper currency. An elaborate argument is also presented in favor of a tariff for revenue rather than protection.—Page 9.

Dr. John J. McNulty was appointed Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy of the College of the City of New York, by a vote of 13 to 8 the Trustees reconsidering a tie vote in November last.—Page 9.

President-elect McKinley shook hands yesterday with over 3,000 persons who called on him in Chicago. The crowd included 700 children from the public schools of the South Side.—Page 2.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, at the Brooklyn New England Club dinner, referred to President Cleveland as the President "who stood for peace in time of stress and for peace in time of trouble."

The first ball of the season of the Society of Patriarchs was given at the Waldorf last evening. The gathering was brilliant. The decorations of the ballroom were noteworthy.—Page 5.

Steel manufacturers conferred over plans to strengthen the steel billet pool; absence of the Bellaire Company, which has withdrawn from the combination, deprecated.—Page 9.

The striking cabmen resort to violence in their contest against the New York Cab Company; one patron forced to abandon the vehicle, and a new driver assaulted and injured.—Page 7.

The first auction trade sale of kids suitable for fine shoe uppers ever held in this city resulted in very fair returns, many buyers being present.—Page 11.

Further damaging testimony against Isaac Zuker, accused of arson, was given before Justice Fursman and a jury yesterday.—Page 9.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 7.

Post Office Notice—Foreign mails.—Page 6.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 6.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Dinner at the Brazilian Legation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Brazilian Minister and Mrs. De Mendonça entertained at dinner to-night the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, the Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert, the Secretary of the Interior and Miss Francis, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, and the First Secretary of the Legation and Mrs. Oliveira Lima.

CUBAN MEASURE TO FAIL

CAMERON'S RESOLUTION ALMOST SURE TO BE DEFEATED.

Speaker Reed Said to be Opposed to It, and Failure Is Predicted in the House, Even if It Passes the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Cameron Cuba resolution will not pass Congress.

Cameron will be fortunate if he gets it through the Senate. The sentiment against it is too strong for its friends to get it passed in the two months remaining of this session.

If the Senate were governed by the rules which obtain in the House, the friends of the measure, being influential members, could rush the resolution through, for the presiding officer is in favor of it.

Should the resolution get through the Senate, it will find Speaker Reed and the Foreign Affairs Committee in the way in the House. Unless the situation in Cuba changes materially in favor of the insurgents the Speaker and Foreign Affairs Committee will remain in the resolution's path to March 4, if necessary.

There is still some ill feeling among certain Senators and Representatives over Secretary Olney's statement Saturday, and some sharp things will probably be said in both houses. But the preponderance of authority is now in Mr. Olney's favor, and, though he be assailed he will not be driven from his position.

The probability is that the present conditions in Cuba will remain till the Spring, and this prospect is deemed so strong here to-day that the highest authorities unite in pronouncing the Cameron resolution as good as dead.

Opinion among the shrewdest habitués of Congress favors the idea that the jingoes in that body have once more let the Administration get the better of them. Like the maddened bull, the jingo element had its horns poised for a charge upon the question of Cuban recognition, when Secretary Olney diverted its attention to an issue which for the moment seems twice as large.

There will undoubtedly be a large crop of resolutions, such as those of Bacon (Ga.) and Vest, (Mo.,) forthcoming before the Cameron resolution is out of the way, and the fight will be on the two lines concurrently.

"Divide and conquer" is evidently the Administration's plan of campaign. Mr. Chilton of Texas plainly differs from his colleague as to the distance the United States ought to go in the Cuban business. Mr. Mills's resolutions—one introduced last session and the other this session—both direct the President to seize Cuba and plant an army there to hold it till Spain grants independence to the insurgent republic.

Mr. Chilton introduced to-day, and announced that he would call it up later for consideration, a resolution very much like Mr. Hill's, recognizing a state of war in Cuba, and the belligerency of the two parties, and declaring the neutrality of our Government. Debate over a substitute may be indefinitely prolonged, like a debate over an original measure, so that the Senate is in for a whole session's work at least.

THE EXECUTIVE SUPREME.

The Predecessor of Mr. Olney Supports His Views.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—W. H. H. Miller, Mr. Olney's predecessor in the office of Attorney General of the United States, upholds the latter in his contention on the question of the recognition of Cuban independence, and cites a decision by the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States in support of his view. He says:

"In the case of Williams vs. the Suffolk Insurance Company, (3 Sumner, 252,) the right of recovery upon an insurance contract turned upon the question whether the sovereignty of Buenos Ayres extended over the Falkland Islands. Mr. Justice Storey, deciding the case at Circuit, said: 'It is very clear that it belongs exclusively to the Executive department of our Government to recognize from time to time any new Governments which may arise in political revolutions in the world, and until such new Governments are so recognized they cannot be admitted by our courts of justice to have or to exercise the common rights of sovereignty.'

"The case being carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Justice McLean, speaking for that court, said: 'Can there be any doubt that when the Executive branch of the Government, which is charged with our foreign relations, shall, in its correspondence with a foreign nation, assume a fact in regard to the sovereignty of any island or country, it is conclusive on the judicial department?' And in this view it is not material to inquire whether the Executive be right or wrong. It is enough to know that in the exercise of his constitutional functions he has decided the question.' (Peters Reports, 415.")

BALTIMORE'S BOARD OF TRADE.

It Is Opposed to the Passage of the Cameron Resolution.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 21.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trade to-day the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we greatly deplore the action of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in reporting favorably a joint resolution to recognize the independence of the Republic of Cuba.

"That we believe that in view of the condition now existing in Cuba, as reported from all sources, such action is very ill-timed and hasty, and calculated, if approved by Congress, to greatly embarrass, if not actually sever, the peaceful relations now existing between Spain and our own country, and, as a natural consequence, to seriously damage all of our commercial and financial interests, already suffering from serious depression.

"That the Senators and Representatives from this State be and hereby are earnestly requested to oppose the passage of said resolution.

"That these resolutions be promptly telegraphed to our Senators and a copy duly mailed to each member of the House and Senate and to the several boards of trade."

AMBASSADOR BAYARD RETICENT.

But He Apparently Agrees with Secretary Olney.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—United States Ambassador Bayard was asked by a representative of The United Associated Presses to-day if he sustained the views expressed by Secretary of State Olney in his statement concerning Cuba.

Mr. Bayard replied that he did not wish to express any opinion in an official capacity, but he would say that Mr. Olney had only quoted from the Constitution of the United States, which gives to the Executive sole power as ex-officio Commander in Chief of the army and navy and the maker of all Federal appointments.

Mr. Bayard was asked what he thought of the reports received from Madrid that the Spanish War Office was preparing a pamphlet for distribution among the officers of the army and navy, containing information as to the strength and general condition of the coast defenses of the United States, to which question the Ambassador replied that he was not sufficiently acquainted with military and naval matters to venture an opinion; nor did he desire to contemplate the possibility of war between the United States and Spain. The United States, he added, had great natural protection in the shoals along her coasts and the condition and conformation of the entrances to her largest ports. He did not believe that there would be war, but thought that the matters at issue would be settled amicably.

GEN. BUCKNER IN BOSTON.

Makes a Speech in the City Where Once He Was a Prisoner of War.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Gen. Simon B. Buckner, the candidate of the gold Democrats for Vice President in the last campaign, came to Boston to-day. He addressed the Young Men's Democratic Club to-night at the Revere House.

Mr. Buckner has been in Boston before. The last time was thirty-four years ago in February, when he came as a prisoner of war, and was taken to Fort Warren to be detained. Some of the old residents remember the time and the circumstances well.

He was met by a carriage at the Boston and Albany station and hurried to the boat which was to take him to the fort. Crowds followed the carriage to get a look at a captive of the civil war.

At the club dinner to-night Gen. Buckner said:

"For 100 years the Democratic Party had based its policy on the principle laid down by Hamilton and maintained by Jefferson and Cleveland. The Democrats at Chicago were instructed to base their action on those principles, and when they eliminated from the platform the last principle of the Democracy Democrats were not bound to follow it."

Gen. Buckner said when he sent a man to the market to buy a horse and he brought back a jackass, he was not obliged to take him. So, when the agents of the Democracy brought back from Chicago a Populistic animal, with long ears, the Democrats of the country were not obliged to accept it.

"What has the National Democratic Party already accomplished?" asked Gen. Buckner, and, in answer to the question, he said: "It has broken down the dividing wall between sections, saved the Democratic Party, and perpetuated the principles of Jefferson and Cleveland, and awakened the conscience of the people and compelled the recognition of public honor."

The Democrats, the General said, had fought the Republicans before, and would do so again. The Republicans had acted cowardly in the fight, and had sought to the last to evade the real issue and put forward a principle of robbery. Its candidate was forced to acknowledge that sound money was the main issue.

"We have a right," said the General, "to demand that that party shall conduct the business of the country on a sound and healthy basis. Not a man who went to Indianapolis or sent his men there would accept an office. It will be shown to the world that a vast number of people in the country were patriots from principle, and not for office. To accept office under that party would be to defeat the very object for which the sound-money Democrats fought."

DEATH OF EUGENE JOLIBOIS.

One of the Old Bonapartist Politicians of France.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Eugène Jolibois, the well-known French politician, died here to-day.

He had held a number of prominent public offices, and was long identified with the varying fortunes of the Bonaparte family. He was born at Amiens June 4, 1819. He adopted the profession of law and was made Procurator General of the Court of Chambéry after the reunion of Savoy and France. In 1868 he was Préfect of the Département of Savoy, and was called to the Council of State in 1870. When the Second Empire fell he remained in Paris and practiced his profession of law.

In 1876 he re-entered politics as a candidate of the Committee of National Safety, and was elected over the Republican candidate to the Chamber of Deputies. He at once took his seat upon the benches of "the Appeal to the People" and became one of the leading Bonapartist orators, whether in the Chamber or before the various tribunals, defending the political faith of himself and party. He voted always with the monarchical minority, and after the 16th of May, 1877, he was one of the 158 members of "the Right" who voted confidence in the Ministry of the Duc de Broglie. He was re-elected the following October as an official candidate. When his election was contested he offered to resign, but the resignation was refused, and the validity of his election was declared by the Chamber. He was again elected in 1881, defeating the Republican candidate. In 1883 he protested against the arrest of Louis Napoléon after the publication of his imperial manifesto. When the Bonapartist group was divided into the Jerome and Victor factions Jolibois followed the fortunes of Victor Napoleon and became one of his chief advisers.

He was repeatedly elected to the Chamber, and for years was one of the principal orators of the Bonapartists. He represented the Canton of Cozes in the General Council. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1864.

Is This Evidence of Suicide?

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Dec. 21.—While Frank Parker and Henry Ireland were gunning near this city along the line of the old May's Landing Railroad to-day they found hanging on a tree a complete suit of man's clothing. Everything from hat to shoes, including underclothing and collar and tie, were carefully hung on a limb. The clothing was of good quality and not much worn. The pockets contained two cigars, handkerchief, and 31 cents. The clothing had not been hanging long. It appeared to have been most carefully arranged. It is believed its owner became insane in the woods and either removed his clothing before committing suicide, or after removing it continued to wander through the woods.

Those who have not yet seen the Antique Store, 5th Av. and 42d St., should visit it before buying presents. H. Van Slochem.—Adv.

AN ANGRY CONTRACTOR.

Arrested for Trying to Assault a Poughkeepsie Lawyer.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 21.—There was an exciting scene in Lawyer F. E. Ackerman's office, on Market Street, this afternoon. In answer to a police call a messenger boy entered about 2 o'clock and saw Contractor John H. Sullivan of Binghamton chasing the lawyer around and around a desk in the office, threatening to knock his head off, and using terms and expressions to him of more force than elegance. Mr. Ackerman kept just out of the angry contractor's reach, but he had to hustle to do so.

The messenger boy ran out and got Officer Farrell. In the latter's presence Mr. Sullivan asked Mr. Ackerman down on the street to have his head punched. He continued his use of bad language, and Officer Farrell arrested him as a disorderly person. Recorder Odell adjourned the hearing until Saturday.

Mr. Sullivan is a member of the firm of Sullivan & Clarke, the contractors who have a half-million-dollar contract at the Hudson River State Hospital. To-day Mr. Ackerman served papers on Mr. Clarke in a suit brought against him in Binghamton. First he telephoned to the hospital to learn if Mr. Clarke was there, and when he was informed that both members of the firm were there, he asked the young woman not to tell Mr. Sullivan about the message, as his business was only with Mr. Clarke. After dinner Mr. Sullivan called on Mr. Ackerman and said:

"What do you mean by insulting me?"

Before the astonished lawyer could reply, Mr. Sullivan reached for a paper weight on the desk and Mr. Ackerman ran around the table.

"Yes, Sir," shouted the contractor, "you told that girl I had skipped out of Binghamton."

Mr. Ackerman, when Mr. Sullivan had been removed from the office and it had been quiet long enough to encourage the office cats to come down off the bookcases, denied that he had ever made such a remark. Whether his language got a twist to it while going over the wires, or after it was reported at the insane hospital, or whether he really did make such a remark unconscious to himself, will be determined later.

WOOLEN MILLS SHUT DOWN.

The Phœnix of East Greenwich, R. I., Financially Embarrassed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21.—The Phœnix Woolen Mills of East Greenwich are closed, and the company is embarrassed financially. No one knows when the doors will open and the machinery start up again. The concern was formerly managed under the firm name of Joseph Dews, which was intimately connected with Brown, Steere & Clarke of Boston, when that concern failed in August, 1889. The suspension of the Boston house forced an assignment to be made by Dews, who had indorsed Brown's paper freely, expecting to draw against that liability whenever he wished wool for the mill.

The direct liability of the company, which succeeded Dews, but which was never able to pull the enterprise out of the mire, is $573,326.11, contingent liabilities, $268,125.60; assets, $408,816.93. It employed 400 hands.

Deputy Sheriff Williams of New York has received two attachments against the Phœnix Woolen Company of Providence, R. I., one for $7,531, in favor of George B. Minor, on an assigned claim for money loaned by Thomas W. Fauly, and the other for $6,000 in favor of Frederick S. Glover for money loaned by Christopher Richardson. The attachments were served on two commission merchants here. The business has been established ten years, the company is capitalized at $200,000, and Joseph Dews is President and Treasurer. In January last the company claimed assets of $400,000 and liabilities of $164,000, of which $100,000 was on mortgage. The mills are at East Greenwich, R. I.

SUGAR MEN RETALIATE.

The Havemeyers Buy a Coffee Refinery and Get a Manager.

It was practically admitted yesterday, although the principals would not talk, that the American Sugar Refining Company had further equipped itself for its contest with Arbuckle Brothers by securing the services as manager and buyer for its coffee venture of Herman Sielcken. This identifies W. H. Crossman & Brother, one of the strongest mercantile houses in Broad Street, of which firm Mr. Sielcken is partner, with the Havemeyers.

The acquisition by the Havemeyers of the Woolson Spice Company of Toledo, Ohio, by the payment of $1,265,000 for eleven-eighteenths of the stock, is another evidence that the Havemeyers accept the situation seriously. It is understood Mr. Sielcken is to manage this concern. As partner in one of the largest coffee importing concerns, his facilities for supplying the mills with green coffee are extraordinary.

A plan of the Woolson Spice Company is said to be the equipment of a coffee-grinding factory in Brooklyn and rivalry then in the New England market.

The Woolson Spice Company has flourished marvelously in fourteen years. A. M. Woolson, keeper of a small grocery store in Ohio, started in the spice business and later on in coffee grinding. His success encouraged him, in 1882, to incorporate the present concern, with a capital of $100,000. In five years the stock, at $100 par, was worth $500. When the Havemeyer deal was made it was quoted at $1,500 a share.

The capital of the American Sugar Refining Company is about $85,000,000, its assets $120,000,000, and its reserve $15,000,000. The Arbuckle Brothers are said to be worth $20,000,000.

Stockholders Dissatisfied.

TOLEDO, Dec. 21.—An effort is being made to sell the remaining seven-eighteenths of Woolson Spice Company's stock to the so-called Sugar Trust, it being alleged that under the new order of things the value of the stock will depreciate. It is said that if the minority stockholders are unable to unload they will attempt to have a receiver appointed for the company.

The Four-Cent Fare Bill Vetoed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Mayor Swift to-night vetoed the four-cent-fare ordinance, at the request of the railway companies. There are many striking similarities between the language of his veto message and that of a letter of protest published Sunday by President Yerkes of the North Chicago City Railway Company.

PROTECTION THE KEYNOTE

DINGLEY TALKS ABOUT THE COMING TARIFF BILL.

Duties Will Be Adjusted with Sole Reference to the Needs of American Industries—The Bill Will Be Distinctively a Protection Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—"This talk about a moderate, or high, or low protective bill is absurd," said Chairman Dingley today. "There has been much pointed out about what short of a measure the bill which will be presented to the next Congress will be. Some things I have read state that the bill is to be higher than the McKinley bill. Some other things have it that the duties imposed will not be so radical as the duties in the McKinley bill, but that they will be only moderately high; that the whole bill is to be a moderate bill. And I have read other things of the same tenor."

"And none of them is right?"

"No, not one."

"What sort of a bill is it to be, if the question is fair?"

The Great Purpose Is Protection.

"The question is fair, and I will tell you. The bill is to be for protection. That is its great purpose—protection."

Mr. Dingley paused, laid his finger on the table cloth, and looked closely to see that the word "protection" had been clearly understood. Then he repeated it.

"Protection is the great purpose of the bill which will be introduced into the next Congress. Protection to American industries will be the actuating motive in framing the bill. And that protection which is needed will be given. It matters not whether the duties necessary to give that protection be high or low—that has nothing to do with it. It's protection, you understand, protection that we are after."

"And revenue?"

"Such a bill as we shall frame," said Mr. Dingley, with an air of confidence, "will supply plenty of revenue."

"Will the average rate of duties in the bill you are to frame be higher or lower than in the McKinley bill?"

McKinley Rates High Enough.

"Well, I don't see any reason for supposing that any of the duties will be higher. I don't know of any industries which need more protection than they had then. I don't think that there is any such industry. Where the industries need less protection, the duties will be lower than they were in the McKinley bill. But the fact that protection is to be the keynote of the tariff bill which is to be presented to the next Congress should not be lost sight of. It should be kept in mind all the time."

"Can you say anything about any special schedules, iron, steel, &c.?"

"No. It is impossible to do that now, and it will remain impossible till after hearings which are to be held. They will last till about the middle of January, and those persons who have an interest in the bill and wish to appear can do so. It would be better, however, if, instead of coming in person, they would simply have printed what they wish us to know, and send us the matter. It will be taken down in shorthand if they come in person, and we shall have to refer to such shorthand reports. Having so many persons to speak before us, it will be impossible for everything said to be remembered; so that printed arguments would do just as well, and save time and trouble."

To be Ready for the Extra Session.

"Will you have the bill framed in time to present to the extra session?"

"That is the present intention."

"There has been some talk about introducing it in this session of Congress."

"Yes," Mr. Dingley replied, "I know that. But we have not determined on any such thing. It were useless to expect to pass through this session. That is an impossibility, as every one familiar with the make-up of the Senate knows full well, and must have known for a long time."

ALLERTON ANSWERS MORTON.

Continuation of Controversy About Canadian Cattle Shipments.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Samuel W. Allerton has at last replied to the biting letter of Secretary Morton. Among other things, he says:

"The shippers of export cattle from America have been regular shippers on the Carintha, which takes 850 cattle and 560 sheep for a load; steamship Sylvania, which takes 850 cattle and 560 sheep. The Peruvian, which goes to Glasgow, and which is another boat the Canadians took, carries 500 cattle. This makes 2,200 cattle spaces.

"I am informed that the Canadian shippers loaded on the Allan Line boat Peruvian 472 cattle, (capacity 650,) also on the Cunard Line boat Carintha 650 cattle, (capacity 870.) In order to take these boats away from the American shipper, they paid a premium of 10s. per head for the privilege of not taking the entire capacity of the boats.

"You see the result of allowing Canadian cattle shipped through Vermont to Boston was that they could come into competition with our shippers and charter the steamships. This broke our cattle market 30 cents per hundred in one week, and reduced the value of 50,000 cattle in one week fully 30 cents per hundred. This was a loss to the American farmer, grower, and feeder of cattle."

Concluding, Mr. Allerton insists that he is simply a farmer and feeder of cattle, and does not own a share of stock of the Union Stock Yards, though he is one of its promoters.

Insolvency Through a Divorce Suit.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 21.—Frederick G. Mitchell, proprietor of the Bon Marche, the largest dry goods and department establishment in the city, filed a petition in the Insolvency Court this morning. He says it is to protect creditors from the effects of attachments made in connection with the suit for divorce which his wife is bringing against him. The stock in the Bon Marche is valued at $100,000, purchased of leading New York and Boston houses. The assets will probably equal the liabilities. A keeper is now in the store.

Great Record of Twins and Triplets.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—There were 1,472 twins and 27 triplets born in Massachusetts in 1895. These statistics are declared in the report of the medical examiners for that year. All the reports are just in. This exceeds by many hundreds the number of plural births ever recorded in this State. The doctors do not state how many are "doing as well as might be expected."

HERRMANN DIED POOR.

His Wife Says His Estate Is Worth Less than $2,000.

Adelaide Herrmann appeared late yesterday afternoon in Queens County Court House, before Surrogate Weller, and through her counsel, A. H. Hummel, applied for letters of administration on the estate of her late husband, Prof. Herrmann. Mrs. Herrmann declared the property left by the magician to be worth not more than $2,000. In fact, her petition set forth that the debts of the deceased far exceeded the amount of the estate left by him.

TRIBUTE TO MR. CLEVELAND.

Gen. Woodford's Epigram at the New England Society Dinner.

The seventeenth annual dinner of the New England Society of Brooklyn was held last night at the Pouch Mansion. For the first time in the history of the society women were invited. About 200 persons were present.

At the dinner Gen. Woodford acted as toastmaster. At the guests' table were Dr. Joseph A. Kene, President of St. Patrick's Society; Tunic G. Bergen, President of St. Nicholas Society; Clarence W. Bowen, Vice President of the New England Society of this city; Col. Loomis G. Langdon, United States Army; Edmund Wetmore, the Rev. David J. Hill, LL. D., the Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector of Holy Trinity Church, and the Rev. Henry M. Gallaher, D. D.

The toasts were: "The Day We Celebrate," Dr. David J. Hill; "The Responsibility of Having Ancestors," Prof. Woodrow Wilson; "The Genius Loci," Dr. S. D. McConnell; "Liberty Regulated by Law," Edmund Wetmore; "Plymouth Rock and the Blarney Stone," Dr. H. M. Gallaher.

In response to the toast of "The President of the United States," Gen. Woodford referred to Mr. Cleveland as the President "who stood for honest money in time of stress and peace in time of trouble." The guests, standing, drank to the health of the President.

BIG SALE OF U. S. BONDS.

E. H. Harriman Offers $1,000,000 and Pliny Fisk Took Them.

Pliny Fisk of Harvey Fisk & Sons was on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday when E. H. Harriman offered a block of $1,000,000 United States 4 per cent. bonds of 1925, coupon, at 119. This price was half a point below that of the last sale. Mr. Fisk bought the block.

Mr. Fisk said of his purchase that it might be fair or unfair to conjecture that speculative purposes dictated the offer of so large a block. If the aim was to break the market, it missed, as the market became strong, the demand for the bonds being at 119½.

Vermilye & Co. claim that Mr. Harriman offered $500,000 of the bonds at 118⅞, and that they, through a clerk, bought "over the rail," by calling out "I'll take that." This bid was not recognized, and Mr. Fisk coming in and hearing the offer at 119 bought the block in two lots of $500,000. Under the rules the bid of Vermilye & Co.'s clerk could not be recognized, but the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange may be appealed to.

AUGUSTE JOSEPH PARIS DEAD.

A French Statesman Who Served as Minister and Senator.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Auguste Joseph Paris died here yesterday.

Auguste Joseph Paris, the French statesman, formerly Senator and Minister, was born at St. Omer, Nov. 12, 1826. He received his degree as Doctor of Law at Paris in 1855. He practiced at the bar of Arras and soon became conspicuous.

In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from Pas-de-Calais. He voted with "the Right," or monarchistic group. Afterward he was made a member of the Commission on Constitutional Law. He took a very prominent part in 1875 in the discussion of the law upon the liberty of higher instruction. He opposed the adoption of the Constitution Wallon, the present Constitution of France. He supported Victor Hugo's proposition to grant general amnesty in 1877. In May of that year he accepted the portfolio of Minister of Public Works in the Ministry of the Duc de Broglie. He signalized his Ministry by issuing orders forbidding all railway employes to take any part in political affairs. In November of 1877 he resigned with the rest of the Ministry.

M. Paris was a member of the Academy of Paris, and the author of two historical works relative to that city.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are snow, slightly colder.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in the Northwest and slowly at Rocky Mountain stations and on the Middle Atlantic coast; it continues high over the central plateau region, and is lowest north of Minnesota. It is slightly colder in the lower lake region and decidedly warmer from Texas northward over the Dakotas. Light local snows and partly cloudy weather are reported from the Northern States east of the Mississippi, but the weather is clear in the Southern States and to the west of the Mississippi. The indications are that fair weather will continue in the Southern States and generally throughout the central valleys, with slowly rising temperature. Partly cloudy weather and light local snows are indicated for New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region, with lower temperature in New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	52	26	28
6 A. M.	54	25	26
9 A. M.	53	27	26
12 M.	51	30	31
4 P. M.	55	34	33
6 P. M.	55	33	34
9 P. M.	55	32	33
12 P. M.	54	30	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	30⅝
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1895	53
Corresponding date last twenty years	34

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 7.

FAILURES IN CHICAGO

Collapse of the National Bank of Illinois Causes Several Smaller Institutions to Suspend.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TEMPORARILY TIED UP.

The Suspended Houses are Shown to Have Been Conducted on Unsafe and Even Reckless Business Principles.

ANXIETY AMONG DEPOSITORS BUT NOTHING LIKE A PANIC IN THE CITY.

The Clearing House and Solvent Banks Take Action to Protect the City's Credit and Prevent the Disaster from Extending Further.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 21.—This city received a financial shaking up to-day such as has not been felt since the panic of three years ago.

Besides the closing of the National Bank of Illinois, which was announced in the dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, two private banks which cleared through the National bank were compelled to suspend, and runs were made upon several others.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars were taken from still other banks and deposited in three or four institutions thought to be impregnable. There was a decided tendency to go slow on the part of Christmas shoppers, and large crowds stood for hours in front of many of the smaller banks.

Besides this, another building and loan association was declared to be insolvent, carrying down the savings of many poor people, and an amended bill was filed in the case of one of these organizations already in trouble, charging the Secretary with embezzling $300,000. An old insurance company was declared to be insolvent, and a small private bank on the South Side gave up the ghost.

About a million dollars of public funds is tied up in the suspended banks.

Consternation Among Depositors.

The failure of the National Bank of Illinois did not cause surprise among bankers, who have known of its methods, but it carried consternation into the homes of hundreds of depositors.

Occurring at a time when banks are loaded with money, the failures have been remarkable by reason of the absence of great excitement. The fact that the banks themselves took the initiative in the matter and practically obliged the Illinois National to liquidate is generally accepted as a confirmation of the general expression that it was simply a question of fallacious judgment on the part of the management of the bank which the Clearing House Committee could not allow to pass uncorrected after receiving official information of the same.

The most significant proof of this mismanagement was the loaning of $2,400,000 on securities of the Calumet Electric Railway. The attempt of the bank officials to realize on these securities aroused the suspicions of other banks and resulted in the investigation of the supended bank's condition by the Clearing House Committee.

According to Controller Eckles, "the failure of the National Bank of Illinois is due to injurious, reckless, and imprudent methods followed by the officers, and not checked by the Directors, though their attention had been individually called to the same, and over their individual signatures they had promised to remedy the weak points in the bank's condition."

Essence of the Trouble.

The essence of the trouble with the National Bank of Illinois was that the entire capital, $1,000,000 surplus, and undivided profits of $315,000 were practically loaned in one or two hands. The bank had advanced some $1,500,000 on Calumet Electric Railway stock, a property of momentarily, at least, doubtful security, while nearly $500,000 was loaned to E. S. Dreyer & Co., who in turn had spread their capital over an expanse completely out of their power to handle. Other large loans to individuals more than completed the sum of the bank's capital and surplus.

When these facts were brought to the attention of the Clearing House a week or so ago, a committee was appointed to investigate, in order, if possible, to discover some means of avoiding the failure. The result of the committee's investigation was to demonstrate that the management of the bank had been drifting into methods which no amount of bolstering up could offset, and that, however willing the Chicago Clearing House might be to go to the assistance of the Illinois National, the honest and safe policy would be to make a clean breast of the whole business, and for the credit of the Clearing House itself, suspend the bank from membership, pending a report by the Government Bank Examiners.

Relations with Other Concerns.

Through the Illinois National Bank the following private banks made their clearings: E. S. Dreyer & Co., Farson, Leach & Co., Garden City Bank, Greenbaum Sons, E. R. Haase & Co., International Bank, Leopold, Mayer & Co., Oakland National Bank, Oak Park State Bank, Roseland Bank, W. G. Stoughton & Co., Wasmansdorff & Heinemann, West Side Bank, Siegel-Cooper & Company's Bank, Adams Express Bank, cashiers' checks on Drovers' National.

On the announcement that the National Bank of Illinois had been suspended from the Clearing House, all these banks, with the exception of Dreyer, Farson, Leach & Co., Wasmansdorff &Co., and one other immediately made other arrangements for clearing. While Dreyer and Wasmansdorff passed into the hands of the Security Trust and Guaranty Company as receiver, Farson, Leach & Co., continued to do business and declared that there existed neither

necessity nor intent for them to do otherwise.

Regarding the condition of the National Bank of Illinois itself, it is stated that about 45 per cent. of its deposits of $13,000,000 are on hand, and that there is every prospect of the depositors being paid in full. A rough estimate of the affairs of Dreyer's Bank shows liabilities of $1,200,000 and assets of $1,000,000. Wasmansdorff's accounts show liabilities of $450,000 and assets of $650,000.

Dishonesty Here.

Attorney General Moloney is preparing a bill to show that the Dime Building and Loan Association is insolvent. The books of the concern have been spirited away and depositors are unable to withdraw their money. There are many thousands of them, mostly poor people.

An amended bill was filed in the Superior Court to-day against the Pacific Loan and Homestead Association, charging that the Secretary, Dewitt C. Butts, has carried on for several years a system by which $300,000 has been embezzled.

"There are certain interests here," said Mr. Porter to-day, "which have done all they can to certify to the world that this is a good town to move away from, and a bad one for men with capital to come to. I have no doubt that Chicago is poorer by millions of productive investment to-day than it would have been if the policy of which I complain had been reversed. As things are viewed now, the Council, it is said, can be bought up by any one who wants a franchise, and then that franchise is held for speculative purposes. That is one of the things that the newspapers publish to the world. The man who invests his money here is subject instantly to an abuse that is not agreeable. I know numbers of men who have been withheld from making investments because they did not care to be regarded as bribers of Councils and despoilers of the city, and as they did not have to take abuse for a living they have simply refrained from widening the field of Chicago's activities.

"For my part, I am going to get out and go away. I am going to New York."

City Funds Tied Up.

During the day the report spread that the City of Chicago had funds on deposit in the National Bank of Illinois to the extent of $700,000. Adam Wolf, City Treasurer, explained the situation in this manner:

"It is true I had, as Treasurer for the city, a considerable sum of money in the bank. The Treasurer's office does business with the Garden City Banking and Trust Company, the National Bank of Illinois, the Chicago National Bank, the Globe National Bank, and the Metropolitan National Bank. Besides the bond furnished the city by me as Treasurer, I hold personally the bonds of each of these banks for $1,000,000. So that, no matter what the result of the present trouble may be, the city is in no danger of losing anything."

E. S. Dreyer is Treasurer for the West Park Commissioners, and, according to Secretary Talty, he has in his official possession about $310,000 of the funds of the board.

"The amount is somewhat larger than usual," said Secretary Talty to-day, "owing to the fact that we sold a good many bonds last Summer. Our next pay day is Jan. 5, and we will undoubtedly be able to make satisfactory financial arrangements at once."

DETAILS OF THE BIG FAILURE.

Action of the Clearing House Precipitates the Crash.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The National Bank of Illinois is situated at 115 Dearborn Street, and is one of the oldest and best-known institutions in the city. Its assets amount to nearly $15,000,000.

The decision not to open the bank to-day was reached by the Directors at 6 o'clock last night, after the bank had been suspended from the Clearing House Association of Chicago at a meeting of the Clearing House Committee, held at the home of Elbridge C. Keith.

The causes of the suspension, as given in the resolutions adopted by the Clearing House Committee, referred to in a dispatch last night to THE NEW YORK TIMES, are: "Unwarrantable and injudicious loans," through which "the capital and surplus of said bank are seriously imperiled, if not absolutely lost."

At the last statement of the bank its capital was shown to be $1,000,000, with a surplus of $1,000,000, and undivided assets of over $300,000. It is thought probable that none of the depositors will suffer great loss by the suspension, as the bankers who were present at the meeting of the committee have recommended for consideration the proposition to advance 75 per cent. on all adjusted claims against the National Bank of Illinois. In addition to this, they have agreed to use their influence with all other members of the Clearing House Association to accept all such claims as collateral at the same ratio.

The Clearing House Committee met shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after discussion of the bank's affairs, at which every phase of its condition was carefully gone over, the decision was reached that the institution should be suspended from membership in the Clearing House Association. A statement was prepared, and after each member of the committee signed it, it was given to the press representatives for publication. It is as follows:

Whereas, The attention of this committee has been lately called to the administration of the affairs of the National Bank of Illinois, and it now appears, through statements made to this committee by one of the Vice Presidents of said bank, and from the reports of the National Bank Examiner, that by reason of unwarrantable and injudicious loans the capital and surplus of said bank are seriously imperiled, if not entirely lost; now, therefore,

Resolved, That, under the powers conferred upon this committee by the by-laws of the Clearing House Association of Chicago, we do hereby suspend said National Bank of Illinois from the privileges of membership in said association, to take effect immediately.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this committee be and he is hereby instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to each member of the association, and to report the same at a general meeting of the association to be held on Monday, Dec. 21, at 3:30 P. M.

In taking this action the committee deems it proper to say:

1. That the cash resources of the bank are within the requirement of the law, and if as a result of this action said bank should suspend payment and liquidate its liabilities, a large and speedy dividend will be made available to creditors.

2. It is the declared opinion of the officers and Directors of the bank that its resources are ample to pay all of its liabilities in full, 100 cents to the dollar, and it is the opinion of this committee that adjusted claims against said bank may be considered ample collateral security for loans at 75 per centum of their face value, and in event of liquidation by said bank we will recommend to the associated banks an arrangement whereby such loans may be made available to creditors of said bank as their convenience may require.

Isaac G. Lombard, L. J. Gage, Orsen Smith, C. J. Blair, E. G. Keith, Clearing House Committee.

Immediately after the action of the committee the Board of Directors of the bank held a meeting and decided to close the doors. The Bank Examiner was notified, and this morning took charge of the books and papers.

The October Statement.

The condition of the bank at the close of business Oct. 6, 1896, as shown in the official report, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,199,642.21
Overdrafts		31,904.62
United States bonds to secure circulation, par value		50,000.00
Other bonds		181,200.00
Real estate		91,243.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
CASH ASSETS.		
Cash	$2,489,325.60	
Due from banks and bankers	2,022,787.29	
Exchanges for Clearing House	469,139.42	
Due from United States Treasurer	2,000.00	
		4,983,202.31
Total		$14,539,442.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits		15,213.45
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		3,402.00
DEPOSITS.		
Individual	$8,547,588.48	
Banks	3,628,178.21	
		12,175,766.69
Total		$15,539,442.14

The present officers are: President—George Schneider; Vice President—Walter L. Peck; Second Vice President—William A. Hammond; Cashier—Carl Moll; Assistant Cashier—Henry D. Field; Second Assistant Cashier—Henry W. Dent.

The Directors are George E. Adams, S. B. Cobb, C. R. Corwith, W. A. Hammond, M. E. Jenkins, W. D. Harfoot, William E. Page, W. L. Peck, A. M. Campbell, P. Juergens, and G. Schneider.

The National Bank of Illinois is the second largest in Chicago. It was organized in 1871, and successfully passed through the fire, the panic of 1873, and all the financial disturbances since.

Eastern Correspondents.

The Eastern correspondents of the bank are the Mercantile National Bank of New York, the Shawmut National Bank of Boston, and the Independence National Bank of Philadelphia.

At 10 o'clock this morning a large crowd gathered around the doors of the bank, and creditors discussed the probability of realizing from their deposits. On the large door leading to the counting room, the following notice is posted:

"This bank is in the hands of the National Bank Examiners. By order the Controller of the Currency."

Posted over the doors and walls in the corridors were notices from various depositors of the bank stating that checks given on the bank Saturday would be paid by the signers.

OTHER BANKS COLLAPSE.

Three Institutions Obliged to Suspend Owing to the First Failure.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning the announcement was made of the failure of E. S. Dreyer & Co., an old-established banking institution, at the southwest corner of Washington and Dearborn Streets. A notice posted on the door of the bank stated that the bank was in the hands of the Security Title and Trust Company. It is learned that the Policemen's Benevolent Association of this city has $18,000 on deposit in the Dreyer bank.

Wasmansdorff & Heinemann, bankers at 145-147 Randolph Street, were carried down by the financial crash to-day, and have closed their doors. The Security Title and Trust Company is in charge.

Judge Freeman appointed the Security Title and Trust Company receiver for E. S. Dreyer & Co. and Wasmansdorff & Heinemann. The receiver for Dreyer & Co. was appointed on a bill filed by E. S. Dreyer in the Supreme Court this morning, asking for a dissolution of the partnership and a distribution of the assets. Robert Berger was made defendant. The Court was told that the assets were $1,500,000 and the liabilities $1,250,000.

The bill says that the partners have agreed to close up the business, but have been unable to agree as to the manner in which it is to be done. The bill also says that the assets consist of real estate, real estate mortgages, stocks, notes, and accounts receivable, while the liabilities are open accounts and certificates of deposit. There has been great depression in the value of real estate recently, the bill says, and unless the assets are handled in a conservative and careful manner, great loss will result. Therefore a receiver is asked for to close out the business. By a conservative handling of the estate, the complainant says, the assets can be made to realize $150,000 more than the liabilities.

None of the officers of E. S. Dreyer & Co. was at the bank to-day, and creditors of that institution could get no information as to the failure. The firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co. is one of the oldest banking institutions in Chicago, and had always been considered one of the firmest.

Outcome of the First Failure.

The receiver for the firm of Wasmansdorff & Heinemann was appointed at the request of Otto Wasmansdorff, senior member of the firm. He appeared in the Superior Court and named his partner, William Heinemann, as defendant. The assets are given at $550,000, with liabilities of $415,000. The complaint says that a receiver can administer the assets so as to produce a surplus of about $100,000. Both these failures are the direct outcome of the National Bank of Illinois closing its doors.

A run on the Garden City Banking and Trust Company began this afternoon. It was caused by the fact becoming generally known among the depositors that the institution cleared through the failed National Bank of Illinois. The line of fearful depositors was not long, and withdrawals were promptly made until the regular hour for closing the bank, 3 o'clock. The doors were then closed, and only those depositors who were inside were paid. The curious crowd outside was large enough to require the services of several policemen to keep it moving.

At the Illinois Trust and Savings and American Trust and Savings Banks there were small lines of men and women who were anxious to get their money in hand, and the bank officers were glad to pay out, as the withdrawals in the savings departments meant a gain of interest money which would be due Jan. 1. Both these banks are regarded as financially impregnable.

The failure is also announced of the Roseland Savings Bank, situated at 105 Michigan Avenue. Frederick Wielrzma is at the head of the bank. The bank did business with the National Bank of Illinois.

DUE TO BAD MANAGEMENT.

Controller Eckels Blames the Directors of the National Bank of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Controller Eckels to-day gave out this statement:

"I am advised by Bank Examiner McKeon that the National Bank of Illinois has closed for business, and is now in his hands for the Controller of the Currency. In order to prevent any delay in proving claims against the bank, and to obtain for creditors at a very early date the largest part of the amount due to them, I have appointed Mr. McKeon temporary receiver, with telegraphic instructions to publish notice of proof of claims at once. The Clearing House Committee of Chicago has advised me through the Examiner that the Clearing House will immediately advance 75 per cent. of the face of approved claims, and thus give creditors of the bank immediate relief and prevent unnecessary disturbance of business. I have also directed the receiver, while securing all loans of a doubtful character, to exercise the utmost caution so as not to work any hardship upon the business interests of those dealing with the bank and depending upon it. The advance made by the Clearing House, it is to be understood, is not in payment of such claims in full, but simply a loan of such an amount with the certificates as collateral security.

Due to Reckless Methods.

"The failure of the bank is due to injudicious, reckless, and imprudent methods followed by the officers, and not checked by the directors, though their attention had been individually called to the same and over their individual signatures they had promised to remedy the weak points in the bank's condition. The largest source of failure is the bank's holdings of the Calumet Electric Railway stock, the full amount of which cannot now be stated, for it is discovered that a part of such holdings was not made to appear on the books, but was concealed in another account. This and other large and doubtful loans had been called by special letter to the attention of the officers and directors, and specific improvement was promised a year since. In June last, on the surface, there had been made an improvement, but when Bank Examiner McKeon on Nov. 30 examined the bank he found that the books showed that the loan to the Calumet Electric Company and other similar loans had been increased and the promises of officers and directors had not been carried out.

"Upon this report, I prepared a letter addressed to the President and directors, which I sent to the Examiner on Dec. 14 to be read to them at a meeting called for this purpose. This letter reviewed at length the condition of the bank and the failure of the promises made to be fulfilled. It emphasized the position taken by the office that a decided and radical change had to be made at once, and notified the directors to take immediate steps to put the bank in condition. The letter was presented to the directors with a full and complete analysis on the part of the Examiner of the matters in the bank demanding attention. On Saturday I received notice from the Examiner that rumors of the bank's condition had reached the Clearing House Committee, and they desired to have his report read to them. I ordered it done, but suggested that before doing so he see the officers of the National Bank of Illinois and obtain their acquiescence.

The Bank Ordered to Suspend.

"This was obtained, and the Vice President of the bank was present with the Clearing House Committee. The condition revealed led to the resolution to suspend from the Clearing House. Before action was taken, however, the examiner telegraphed me, and in reply I suggested that, in view of the large interests involved, great care should be had, and, even at the risk of taking some chances, funds might be provided if it was deemed safe to do so, to afford voluntary liquidation. The assets of the bank were examined, and its management, as shown by the examiner, considered, and as a conclusion it was decided that the bank should be suspended from the Clearing House and funds not furnished for voluntary liquidation.

"Three of the bank's Directors were present at these meetings. In view of everything, I am convinced that the Clearing House Committee acted judiciously. The management on the part of the officers and Directors has been, to state it mildly, grossly negligent. The liabilities of the bank are large, but by careful and judicious management the loss entailed upon creditors need not be large, if any. Every measure will be taken by the Clearing House and the Controller's office to prevent other bank or business failures, and unnecessary money stringency. Already all outside banks having the National Bank of Illinois as a reserve agent have been notified by telegraph of the recent 5 per cent. Clearing House arrangement.

Prudence Very Necessary.

"A large amount of difficulty can be prevented if those depending upon the banks of Chicago and elsewhere affected by this bank's failure use good judgment and do not work themselves into a state of panic. Other banks can be made to fall only through those having funds with them becoming frightened and making unnecessary demands. On the other hand, the banks ought to be careful and prudent in not unnecessarily calling the loans of their business customers."

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET FIRM.

Not Seriously Affected by the Big Bank Failure.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—There was a surprise in store for both bulls and bears before the morning was over on 'Change. Of course, the closing of one of the oldest and one of the largest National banks in the city proved the first unexpected influence. The action of the Associated Banks in letting the concern down easy prevented much of the bad effect naturally expected. Wheat lost less than 1 cent from the Saturday price, and very soon recovered most of the drop.

Then foreign news came bullish, and directed attention from the local bank situation. Before 11 o'clock wheat was selling over 80 cents, after touching 79 cents at the opening. When the session began May wheat sold at 79½ cents and 79 cents. The close Saturday was 79⅞ cents. There was no such selling pressure as expected. Commission people had buying orders placed by wire and mail since Saturday. A rally was started at once. The price recovered to 79⅝ cents, and dipped to 79¼ cents again. This was on the reports of private banks failing. But the trade rallied from this quickly, helped by good outside news. In fact, a strong bull market developed before 12 o'clock, and the price went to 80¼ cents. From this the price eased to 79⅞ cents against the Saturday price.

It was agreed in the pit that certain heavy selling by leading houses late last week was due to advance hints of bank trouble. Last week's liquidation put trade in good shape for adverse financial news. But for the bank troubles, the trade had enough bull news to make it warm for the short sellers. After midday, May sold at 79⅝ cents, and again firmed to 79⅞ cents, closing at 79¾ cents.

DIRECTOR ADAMS QUITS POLITICS.

He Peremptorily Withdraws from the Senatorial Contest.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 21.—George E. Adams withdrew from the race for United States Senator to-day. His reasons for retiring from the contest are that he has decided to give his undivided attention to his business for some time to come.

Mr. Adams's headquarters at the Great Northern Hotel remained open until noon, but were immediately closed by his secretary on receiving the news. The positive announcement was made that Mr. Adams does not wish to be longer considered a candidate for the place.

Mr. Adams was a leading Director in the National Bank of Illinois, which closed its doors to-day.

NO EFFECT IN THIS CITY.

Chicago Failures Do Not Interfere with Financial Affairs Here.

In the banking world here much astonishment was expressed when news of the failure of the National Bank of Illinois came, and, as is the custom, rumor-mongers were industrious in suggestions or stories of institutions here being affected by the Chicago financial disaster. These were disposed of before the banking day closed.

The New York correspondents of the Bank of Illinois were the Mercantile National Bank and the American Exchange National Bank. With the first named the Chicago bank had a large and active account, and with the American Exchange a small account to cover collections. It had also reserve balances at the Chase and Gallatin National Banks.

President Frederick B. Schenck of the Mercantile Bank said that his first news of the failure was in this dispatch:

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 20.

Mercantile National Bank, New York:

The National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, will not open for business to-morrow. Pay no drafts presented hereafter.

JOHN C. McKEON,
Examiner in charge.

At the Mercantile Bank.

The Mercantile Bank, Mr. Schenck added, suffered only in losing an old and valuable customer. The Illinois National had at the opening of business hours yesterday a large balance—over $100,000—to its credit. Only a few small notes for collection for the Mercantile were in the hands of the Chicago bank.

"The news," continued the President, "was a complete surprise, as we understood that the National Bank of Illinois was in a satisfactory condition, and our sympathy for its officers is great, I have known many of them personally for years. No business interests in New York will, so far as I know, be affected."

"Our account with the Illinois National," said Cashier Edward Burns of the American Exchange Bank, "dates back more than twenty years. It has not been active for ten years, but has always been a satisfactory one. We have a balance due to the failed bank on account of collections, so, of course, lose nothing. But news of the disaster amazed us. We had no idea that a bank that ranked so highly could be in trouble, so that the story of the failure came on us suddenly. I cannot at present see how any New York business interest can be affected. Our first intelligence of the failure came from Examiner McKeon.

Comments of Bank Officers.

Bank officers had many comments to make when fuller intelligence of the failure was known. The fact that the cashier of the National Bank of Illinois, Carl Moll, is a Director of the Calumet Electric Street Railway was considered significant, because many believed the report that the fate of the bank was due to injudicious loans to such a company. How far Cashier Moll might be responsible for any such loan was not, of course, determined.

It was also remembered that the bank in trouble did a large business in issuing letters of credit to travelers in Europe, and this suggested serious inconvenience to many. The credits are principally on Hottinger & Co. of Paris, Brown, Shipley & Co., London; Delbruck, Leo & Co., Berlin; Meyer & Co., Leipsic; St. Larman & Sohn, Bremen; Anglo-Austrian Bank, Vienna; Deutscher Bank, Berlin; Scandinavian Bank, Stockholm, and Banque Centrale Anversoise of Antwerp.

The United States Sub-Treasury sent $230,000 in currency to the South yesterday, and Cashier M. L. Muhlemann said that it might be inferred that such a large transaction was due to the Chicago failure. Large amounts in currency, in one instance $500,000, were sent to Chicago for banks there to enlarge their cash reserves, although one bank, in reply to an inquiry, telegraphed to this city that a run on the bank would be welcomed, as it had enough cash, and withdrawals would help its interest account.

Weakness in early dealings on the Stock and Produce Exchanges was attributed to lack of full information in regard to the failure of the Illinois National. When ample particulars came to show that New York was not affected, the disaster was not a factor in the tradings.

WILL LEAD THE DEMOCRATS.

Bills Which Senator Cantor Proposes to Introduce Early.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Senator Jacob A. Cantor of New York City says there is no doubt of his acting as the Democratic leader on the floor of the Senate during the coming session. In speaking of the attitude of the Democrats on matters of legislation, he said:

"We shall frame issues not only for the next Gubernatorial election, two years hence, but for the municipal election and the election of members of Assembly next Fall. We shall pursue a steady course in opposition to trusts, and take the side of the people, as usual, on all public questions. One of the first bills I will introduce will be the anti-trust bill, prepared by Attorney General Hancock, and which passed the Legislature, but which Gov. Morton refused to sign. It was aimed especially at the Coal Trust, but applies to all monopolies. This measure is necessary to give the Attorney General the requisite power to proceed against trusts. It enables the Attorney General to investigate, on complaint, any trust, and gives him ample power to proceed against them. The placing of such a law upon the statute books would leave no excuse for any public official shirking the responsibility of proceeding against a trust, and would at the same time meet the growing demand of the people for adequate legislation to keep the trusts in check.

"Another important measure which I have in course of preparation is a bill to reduce the price of gas in New York City from $1.25 a thousand feet to 80 or 90 cents. I have not yet determined just what figure to place the price at, but it is apparent that the gas companies would reap a handsome profit if the maximum price was fixed at 80 cents. This will be one of the most important legislative sessions in years, and the interests of the people that will be at stake will be unusually large. We propose to use our endeavors to give the people of the State the best legislation possible."

Senator Higbie of Babylon, L. I., and Assemblyman Austin of New York City will have important measures ready for introduction early in the session. Senator Higbie will introduce a good roads bill, with some minor changes from the bill of last year, and Assemblyman Austin is at work upon his bill relating to the marriage law.

MANIPULATION IS CHARGED.

A Receiver Is Demanded for the Firemen's Insurance Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A bill has been filed in the Circuit Court by the National Linseed Oil Company and the Grove Linseed Oil Company asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Firemen's Insurance Company. The application is based upon judgments recovered, and upon the ground that an effort is being made to throw the company into the hands of a friendly receiver.

Xmas Silver.

Silver in the many beautiful forms in which we present it furnishes a most appropriate remembrance for the Holidays.

Reed & Barton

SILVERSMITHS,

41 Union Square, cor. Broadway and 17th Street.
13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Why Not a Music Box

FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT?

A visit to our establishment will convince you that these delightful instruments are much lower in price than ever before.

Small music boxes for children from 25c. up. Larger sizes, playing 6 to 12 TUNES, from $6.00 up.

Music boxes, playing any number of tunes, from $25.00 to $1,500.00.

Musical Beer Mugs,
Decanters,
Albums, etc.

Swiss Carvings and Cuckoo Clocks.

JACOT & SON,
39 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
Open Evenings.

THE SHEEHAN CHARGES.

No Date Yet Fixed for the Trial—A Little Politics.

The Police Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, had a long discussion over the charges preferred by Chief Conlin against Capt. Sheehan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, for failing to suppress policy shops in his precinct. Commissioner Grant, who brought up the charges, announced that he approved them. Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker manifested some irritation in their talk over the matter, but finally it was decided not to fix a date for Sheehan's trial until the next meeting, and Commissioner Andrews was directed to investigate the complaints of alleged unjustifiable arrests on the part of the Central Office men in the big raid.

There was another tilt over the question of appointing Sergeants. There are five vacancies, but they were not filled because Mr. Parker objected to Roundsman Tracy of the Central Office, who was next on the list. Mr. Grant suggested taking up other names on the list, but Mr. Roosevelt preferred to take the names in order.

There was then a little cross fire between the President and Mr. Parker, Mr. Roosevelt referring to a rumor that "the steering" committee of the Republican County Committee found fault that the men recommended to Mr. Parker and Col. Grant did not get the marks they wanted them to get.

Mr. Parker retorted: "I have been told that you directly broke your word. A Senator of this State told me you had disclosed to him the rating you gave a relative of his who is on the eligible list. You know we agreed not to say anything about these ratings."

"You must mean Senator Sullivan," replied Mr. Roosevelt. "I told him I would back Jerry Sullivan with a good rating, but would not take him out of his turn."

WILLIS HAS NO PATRONAGE.

He Claims He Could Not Influence Primaries with Offices.

City Works Commissioner Willis of Brooklyn disposes lightly of the charges brought against him by Walter Hanbury of the Eighth Ward, who said he used his patronage to help the Wurster faction in the recent Republican primaries.

"There are hardly a score of positions in my department which are not civil service positions," he said, yesterday, "and those confidential positions were filled when I came into office. I have no patronage to give, and it is a little bit humorous to hear this talk about me when Mr. Woodruff saw fit to place 500 or 600 men, without civil service examination, to work in Forest Park for the benefit, I am told, of the Worth faction."

The election for control of the Republican organization in Kings County will take place to-night. Although the Worth men appear to have won at the primaries, the result of the Chairmanship of the General Committee is still in doubt. Jacob Worth and Sheriff Buttling, leaders of the Platt forces, confidently expect to elect Silas B. Dutcher, and the Wurster-Willis men are equally emphatic. Factional politics in Kings County were never more bitter than at present, though some of the leaders are preaching harmony.

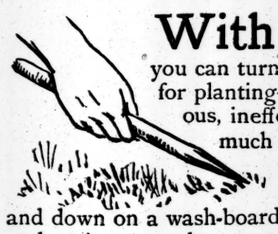
GOV. MORTON TO ENTERTAIN.

He Will Give a Dinner to the State Officers on Dec. 29.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Gov. Morton will give a dinner to the State officers at the Executive Mansion on the evening of Dec. 29, in order to allow them to meet Governor-elect Black. The Governor will give a dinner to the members of the Governor's staff at the Fort Orange Club on the evening of Dec. 31.

The State office dinner is to be tendered by Gov. Morton and Mrs. Morton to Governor-elect Black and Mrs. Black. Those who will be present are Lieutenant Governor-elect Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Secretary of State Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, Attorney General Hancock and Mrs. Hancock, State Controller Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, State Treasurer Colvin and Mrs. Colvin, and State Engineer and Surveyor Campbell W. Adams and Mrs. Adams.

With a sharp stick



you can turn up the dirt and get ground ready for planting—but what a clumsy, slow, laborious, ineffective way of going to work! Not much more so, though, than the old-fashioned way of washing. Think of it! Grinding the clothes up and down on a wash-board, with nothing but soap and main strength to get out the dirt. Then think how simple and easy is **Pearline's** way—soaking, boiling, rinsing. You need **Pearline** for all your washing and cleaning. You need something better than soap or a sharp stick when you're dealing with dirt. 516

IN BEHALF OF CUBA FREE

LEAGUE OF AMERICA HAS A BIG MASS MEETING.

W. E. D. Stokes Contributes $1,000 to the Cause—Gen Bradley T. Johnson, Dr. Henry Lincoln Zayas, and Others Speak.

The demonstration in behalf of Cuba at the Cooper Union mass meeting last night was as enthusiastic as its promoters in the Cuban League of America could wish. Many of the league's members were absent, but the people were there—twice as many as the hall could hold.

The speakers of the evening included Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, Dr. Henry Lincoln Zayas, and Dr. Verona, the editor of La Patria. At the close of the meeting, when the Secretary announced the receipt of a check for $1,000 from a "distinguished New Yorker, then seated on the platform," the audience clamored loudly for his name.

This incident provided a fourth speaker in the person of W. E. D. Stokes, who admitted that the gift to free Cuba was his, and that with it went his full sympathy. Louis Cass Minster also responded to a call from the audience, and spoke briefly.

In addition to Mr. Stokes's contribution, others to the cause were announced—$100 from a woman and a business man's check for $800. The Secretary also read a cablegram from the agent of the Junta in France stating that contributions there had passed the hundred-thousand-dollar mark.

Several letters were read from public men who had been expected to address the meeting. Among them were Gov. Morton, Senators Cullom, Morgan, Lodge, Call, and Mills, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Dixon, Jr., and the Rev. R. S. MacArthur.

Col. Ethan Allen, President of the league, was greeted with prolonged cheers when he stepped forward to call the meeting to order. He said, among other things: "We assemble here to-night as Americans to declare that the independence of Cuba shall be recognized now. To delay is to make ourselves responsible for the further ruin and slaughter which will follow."

After Col. Allen's address a set of resolutions was read and passed amid prolonged cheering. The resolutions said, among other things:

"The Cuban Republic is entitled to receive forthwith from this Nation an official recognition of its independence. Such action by these United States would not only be in accordance with international law, and also in harmony with the rule heretofore applied to other American States, but would be the practical enforcement of that policy, applauded and defended by us all, which was enunciated by President Monroe—that any attempt on the part of European powers to enforce their system over any portion of this hemisphere, against the will of its people, would be considered by the United States as dangerous to their peace and liberty."

The Republic of Cuba is commended for the language of its former declaration of independence, and President Cleveland is declared to have misjudged the impulses of the American people when he said "they view with admiration the cheerful resolution with which vast bodies of men are sent by Spain across thousands of miles of ocean, that the costly gem of the Antilles may still hold its place in the Spanish crown." "On the contrary"—in the language of the resolution—"the American people view with horror this energy of demons, whose purpose is to continue the robbery and slaughter of unoffending subjects."

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson's speech dealt with the question of Cuban recognition as it now confronts Congress, in both its legal and sentimental aspects. He began by saying that 99 per cent. of the people of the United States are in favor of the independence of Cuba, and that 75 per cent. are in favor of intervention by this country to secure it. He then proceeded to discuss the legal difficulties in the way of such action, denying the power of the President to veto, and affirming the power of Congress to compel Executive execution of its laws.

"If the Congress," said he, "declares Cuba shall be acknowledged a free and independent State, and provides that a Minister Plenipotentiary shall be sent to it, and that Consuls shall be appointed to it, and shall fix the salaries of these officers and appropriate money to pay them, the President may refuse to appoint these officers, but he would be disobeying the law, just as he may disobey any law, and the only remedy then would be impeachment by Congress, his removal on conviction, and the selection of an Executive who would execute the law."

Gen. Johnson next compared the present condition of the Cuban Republic with that of the Colonial Congress in American Revolutionary times. "Cuba," said he, "has a written Constitution, a President, a Cabinet, with Secretaries of War, of the Treasury, and of Foreign Affairs, and a Congress. The Congress makes laws and the Executors execute them. They have no White House or Capitol. It is inconvenient at present to locate in a fixed habitation, but they will do so when they please; they collect taxes and raise troops. Those are the most vital functions of government. They have a more concrete Government than Washington ever had during our Revolution. The Continental Congress never levied a tax, never enlisted a soldier, except two regiments of Canadians. It had no Constitution, no President, no judiciary, no fixed habitation. It never made a law. The British chased it out of Philadelphia to York, and from New York to Baltimore."

During the speech of Dr. Verona, which was delivered in the Spanish language, and the address of Dr. Zayas, the audience was roused to a high pitch of excitement. While Dr. Verona's speech was in progress a parade of Cuban sympathizers, marshaled in East Eighty-sixth Street by Franz Mayer, President of the Friends of Cuba, reached the hall with bands and transparencies. As they were unable to enter, several impromptu meetings were organized outside. Marshal Mayer estimated the number of men outside the hall at 3,000.

RECEPTION TO M'KINLEY.

Over Three Thousand Persons Call on Him, Including 700 School Children.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—This was an interesting day for the President-elect. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon there was a demonstration which in character and magnitude rivaled some of those witnessed at Canton in the closing days of the campaign.

Seven hundred children from schools on the South Side, near where Mr. McKinley is visiting, came to call upon him. Teachers accompanying the children, and when Major McKinley appeared on the porch to bow his acknowledgments, the air rang with cheers, and the children waved small American flags. The Girls' Glee Club from the Hyde Park High School sang "America," and "The Star Spangled Banner." The cheers and the fresh young voices lifted in patriotic song attracted hundreds of adults, and in the course of fifteen minutes the visit of the school children was turned into a big reception.

The clamor to see Major McKinley and to shake his hand became so great that the people were asked to form in line and walk through the house. Major McKinley met them in the reception room, and shook hands with more than 3,000 persons. A feature of the crowd was the large number of working men, who left their tasks to pay their respects to the President-elect.

Among Major McKinley's callers to-day were Charles G. Dawes and several members of the Illinois delegation in Congress.

Bohemian Sporting Club Bouts.

At the Bohemian Sporting Club, to-night, the regular weekly boxing tournament will be held. In all there will be three rounds of boxing, made up of five bouts. In addition to three six-round bouts between well-known local men, there will be a ten-round contest between Robert Gormly and "Jim" Fenton, at 130 pounds, and an eight-round match, at 115 pounds, between "Billy" Rochfort of Chicago and "Al" Alberts of Boston.

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The 11 A. M. train has been quickened, making the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes, due in Boston at 4:40 P. M.—Adv.

The best receipt for a happy Christmas is,

Buy a supply of our

"OLD CROW RYE."

Send a bottle to such friends as have none, thereby feeling the consciousness of having done a good deed and made some one happy. Take a pull at it yourself. It's the best in the world, and no other house can bottle it.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
69 FULTON ST., N. Y.
Also, Broadway and 27th Street.

PARDON FOR M'KANE REFUSED.

Gov. Morton Thinks the Case Should Go to the New Administration.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Gov. Morton has refused to extend clemency to John Y. McKane. A delegation of McKane's friends called upon the Governor to-day, and this decision of the Executive was announced by him.

The delegation which called upon the Governor in Mr. McKane's interest numbered twenty-five friends and neighbors of McKane in Brooklyn. The party included D. W. Couch, Patrick Egan, ex-Minister to Chile; McKane's brother, Theodore; his blind son, George, and his little daughter, Fannie. Messrs. Couch and Egan were the spokesmen of the delegation. They claimed that McKane's sentence was unnecessarily severe, as he was tried when public sentiment against him was high. McKane had been sufficiently punished, they said, and the interests of justice had been subserved. They further stated that McKane's prison life had been exemplary, and he had done much construction work at Sing Sing prison, thereby saving the State thousands of dollars.

Gov. Morton said:

"I have been deeply moved through the applications made by Mrs. McKane and her daughter for clemency. McKane has been serving sentence since March 4, 1894, and his term expires on April 30, 1898. In view of the long time which McKane's sentence has yet to run, I think I should take no action in the matter, but leave you to make your application to the incoming Governor. I have not noticed any public sentiment in favor of McKane's pardon outside of Brooklyn. I have decided that I will take no action in the matter."

McKane's son and daughter then made a personal appeal to the Governor that he exercise clemency in their father's behalf. It was a pathetic scene, but the Governor remained immovable. He said his decision was final, though his sympathies were with the petitioners.

Many Applications for Pardon.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Gov. Morton is receiving hundreds of applications to exercise Executive clemency in behalf of State prisoners during the closing days of his term. Nearly all the members of the Legislature have either called upon or written the Governor in behalf of some prisoner.

Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York to-day interceded with the Governor in behalf of John Clark, a life convict. Senator Cantor also pleaded for clemency for a convict in Sing Sing named Jackson. Senator Krum and a party of Albanians asked the Governor to interfere with the death sentence of Edward Hughson, the Albany wife murderer. Justice Mayham, who sentenced Hughson, wrote a letter saying the evidence did not warrant the conviction brought against Hughson, and that it was not shown that there was premeditation. The Governor did not announce any decision on any of the applications.

A Million-Dollar Trust Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The Union Consolidated Elevated Railroad Company filed in the County Recorder's office to-day a trust deed for $1,000,000, given to G. S. Sherman of New York City, which is a first mortgage on that part of the loop being and to be built in Van Buren Street. Accompanying the trust deed was the record of a meeting of the officers and Directors of the company, held on Sept. 18, 1896, at which it was decided to call a special meeting Nov. 23, 1896, to authorize the issuance of $1,000,000 of bonds. The trust deed is made in favor of George S. Sherman of New York, but the bonds must be certified to by the Central Trust Company of New York before being issued. They mature Nov. 1, 1936. The document is signed by Robert Laughlin, President; Alexander Savage, Secretary, and G. Sherman, Trustee.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday: NEW ENGLAND, partly cloudy weather, probably light snows in the southern portion in the morning, northerly winds, colder.

EASTERN NEW YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, and DELAWARE, light local snows, followed by clearing weather, slightly colder, light variable winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, preceded in the early morning by very light snow, westerly winds, shifting to southerly, no change in temperature, followed Wednesday by warmer. VIRGINIA, generally fair, southerly to westerly winds. NORTH CA

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

SENATOR CAMERON REPORTS THE CUBAN RESOLUTION.

Constitutional Power of Congress and the President—Hill's Belligerency Resolution—Immigration Bill in Conference.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The general anticipation of an exciting scene in the Senate Chamber over the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba, and particularly over the defiant position taken by the Secretary of State, had not the effect of bringing a large crowd into the galleries this morning. There was no more than an ordinary attendance of spectators, and there was not a single occupant of the diplomatic gallery. Even the Chaplain's opening prayer had no more immediate allusion to the matter than an aspiration for "peace on earth and good will to men."

The attendance of Senators was quite large, including Senators Sherman, (Ohio,) Davis, (Minn.,) and Cameron, (Penn.,) on the Republican side, and Senators Gray, (Del.,) Hill (N. Y.,) and Voorhees, (Ind.,) on the Democratic side.

Soon after the opening of the proceedings, and while routine matters were being disposed of, Baron von Hengelmuller of the Austrian Legation and half a dozen ladies took seats in the diplomatic gallery.

At 12:20 P. M. Mr. Cameron (Rep., Penn.,) rose, and in inaudible tones said that he was instructed by the Committee on Foreign Relations to report the joint resolution acknowledging the independence of Cuba, with a written report thereon. He moved that the resolution and report be laid on the table and printed, and said that the resolution would not be called up until after the holidays.

Several Senators who had been unable to hear what he said asked Mr. Cameron to repeat his statement, and when it was repeated, tacit acquiescence was expressed.

[This report is printed in full in another part of THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted an additional report on the Cuban question, signed by himself and Mr. Mills, (Dem., Texas.) He said that they fully concurred in the report of the committee, but they gave some additional facts, which they thought important.

Mr. Frye (to Mr. Morgan)—Asked that the additional report be printed with the other.

Mr. Morgan—I make that request. It was so ordered.

Senator Hill's Inquiry.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) asked Mr. Cameron whether, in the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, or in the additional report submitted by Mr. Morgan, there was any discussion of the Constitutional power of Congress to pass such a joint resolution as had been reported; or whether the reports were simply confined to the propriety of the action taken.

Mr. Cameron replied in the negative so far as the committee report was concerned. Mr. Morgan also replied in the negative, remarking that the calling in question of the right of Congress in the matter had been considered simply too preposterous for discussion.

"And that is the reason," Mr. Hill said, in a sarcastic tone and manner, "why the question is not discussed."

"And a very good reason it is," Mr. Morgan rejoined.

"That may be satisfactory to the Senator from Alabama," said Mr. Hill, "but I simply desire information. I understand from the Senator from Pennsylvania that the committee report does not discuss the question. That is all I desired to ascertain for the present.

Vest Offers a Resolution.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President is not vested by the Constitution with exclusive power to determine when the independence of a foreign people, struggling to establish a government for themselves, shall be recognized by the United States, but this power is vested in Congress and the President, to be exercised in conformity with Section 7, Article I., of the Constitution.

He confessed that the statement "on the part of a certain eminent gentleman" that a joint resolution acknowledging the independence of Cuba could not affect the Chief Executive at all, coming, as that statement did, through an interview in the public press—the first time he had known a Cabinet officer so to address the people of the United States,) excited his great surprise. He had had occasion to examine the question in the Venezuelan matter and had then come to the conclusion that the President of the United States did not have that power. It was to him a most astounding proposition that, while the warmaking power was given to Congress, the President of the United States could bring about war by exercising the high prerogative of declaring whether or not a people struggling to achieve its liberty was entitled to recognition. If that proposition were true, then, for a hundred years, the statesmen of the country had been in the dark on that question.

At this point of Mr. Vest's remarks Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) interposed an objection to discussing the subject at this time.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) asked that Mr. Vest might proceed by unanimous consent.

Mr. Vest declined, however, to proceed, saying that he did not wish to have even one unwilling auditor. He would, therefore, let his resolution go over until to-morrow, and he gave notice that he would then call it up.

Hill Belligerency Resolution.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) then came into the discussion for the second time with a substitute resolution acknowledging belligerence in Cuba and proclaiming the neutrality of the United States, the text of which follows:

"It is hereby declared that a state of war exists in Cuba, and that the Cubans are entitled to, and are hereby accorded, belligerent rights in accordance with the principles of international law; and the United States will preserve a state of neutrality between the belligerents."

This also went over until to-morrow.

Cuban resolutions were also offered and referred to the Judiciary Committee, as follows:

By Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) "that the question of the recognition by this Government of any people as a free and independent nation is one exclusively for the determination of Congress in its capacity as the law-making power; that this prerogative of sovereign power does not pertain to the Executive department of the Government, except in so far as the President is, under the Constitution (by the exercise of the veto) made a part of the law-making power of the Government."

By Mr. Chilton, (Dem., Tex.,) "that a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the government which has been, for some time, maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

Routine Business.

Mr. Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, desired to have the bill for the adjustment of the debt of the Pacific Railroads made the unfinished business, but objection was made by Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) and others, and then notice was given by Mr. Gear that he would call up the bill after the reassembling of Congress.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) made a brief statement as to the importance of action on the Nicaragua Canal bill.

The conference report on the joint resolution as to the tax on alcohol used in manufactures and the arts was presented and agreed to.

Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the Pacific Railroad bonds advertised for sale by the Treasury, and it was agreed to.

Half a dozen Senate bills authorizing certain army and navy officers and other officials to accept medals and other testimonials from foreign Governments were taken from the calendar and passed.

The House bill providing for free homesteads on the public lands in Oklahoma Territory for actual and bona fide settlers, and reserving the public lands for that purpose, was taken up as the unfinished business.

So much unwillingness to consider the bill at this time was manifested on both sides of the chamber that Mr. Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) in charge of the bill, consented to its going over till after the recess.

The House bill authorizing the issuing and loaning of ensigns, flags, &c., of the United States for the purpose of decorating the streets of the City of Washington on the occasion of the inaugural ceremonies was reported and passed.

The Senate, after a short executive session, at 3:20 o'clock P. M. adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill appropriating $67,000 for the relief of the legal representatives of John C. Howe of Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) objected.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) a bill was passed increasing from $17 to $30 per month the pension of Caroline S. Baker, widow of Assistant Engineer Baker of the navy.

On motion of Mr. Ogden (Dem., La.) bills were passed authorizing the Kansas City, Shreveport and Gulf Railway Company to construct bridges across Caddo Lake and Black River, La.

Immigration Bill.

The Speaker laid before the House the Immigration bill recently passed by the Senate.

Mr. Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) Chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, moved to recommit the bill. He did this at the request of several members of the committee.

Mr. Danford, (Rep., Ohio,) a member of the committee, moved to nonconcur in the Senate amendments and agree to the request of the Senate for a conference.

Mr. Bartholdt, speaking in support of his motion, said that the House had been satisfied with the bill as it passed the House. The measure as returned by the Senate was imperfect, and no one could forecast its effect. On account of what had occurred on Nov. 3 last he asked the House to go slow and be conservative. The foreign vote was generally referred to by those in favor of harsh measures as dangerous to American institutions. Instead of endangering our institutions this vote at the last election had done much to preserve them. He hoped that the House would consider this vote and not pass a measure as stringent as that proposed by the Senate.

Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.) supported the motion of Mr. Danford. He hoped that the motion would be agreed to. It would save time and give some hope of the passage of the bill.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) thought that if legislation was desired it would be better to send the matter to conference.

Mr. Danford said that the proposition to send it back to the committee simply meant that we would have no legislation on the subject at this session of Congress.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) hoped that the measure would be sent to conference without delay. The people of the country were in earnest about this matter, and he hoped that they would not be trifled with.

Mr. Bowers (Rep., Cal.,) wanted the bill acted on as quickly as possible. The only fault he found with the bill was that it did not go far enough.

Mr. Wills (Rep., Del.,) would vote for a conference, as he favored early action.

Mr. Foote (Rep., N. Y.,) said that the bill did not go far enough. The people had asked for bread and were given a stone. In his opinion our workmen should be protected, until there was not an idle man in the country.

The motion to refer to the committee was lost and the request of the Senate for a conference was agreed to.

Congressional Library.

On motion of Mr. Bingham (Rep., Penn.,) the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, the pending question being the section providing for the Congressional Library.

Mr. Bingham's reply to the argument of Mr. Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.,) in support of the substitute proposed by the Joint Committee on Library for the administration of the library, was interrupted to permit the Speaker to announce the appointment of the following House conferrees on the Immigration bill: Messrs. Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) Danford, (Rep., Ohio,) and Wilson, (Dem., S. C.)

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) supported the Quigg substitute, which, he said, was the proposition of the Joint Committee on Library, and not that of either himself or Mr. Quigg, who, in committee, advocated another proposition. He sharply criticised the action of the Committee on Appropriations for its hasty and unusual action in reporting the pending bill before the holiday recess, before the testimony taken by the joint committee in the investigation ordered by Congress was submitted and before its report to the House had even been begun. He said the Appropriations Committee apparently wanted to "bag the whole business," and usurp and absorb the functions of the Joint Committee on Library, as it had that of other committees. He said that while Mr. Spofford was doubtless the best man that could have been employed in the library, the administration of the library had not been satisfactory because of the insufficiency of appropriations reported by the Committee on Appropriations, and because the Librarian had been subject to the pressure that the Committee on Appropriations placed upon him.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.)—"I challenge that statement."

Mr. Cummings—"Read Mr. Spofford's testimony and you won't challenge it."

Mr. Cannon—"I challenge it, and call upon the gentleman to read the testimony."

Mr. Cummings—"How can I? You have come in here with this bill before we received the testimony from the stenographer. Why don't you ask me to read Major McKinley's inaugural?"

In conclusion, Mr. Cummings said he opposed the legislation proposed by the Committee on Appropriations for the reason that, whereas now the joint Committee on Library had some control of the library, if it became the law the joint committee would have absolutely no control of it.

The Librarian's Salary Reduced.

Mr. Shafroth, (Sil., Col.,) moved to make the Librarian's salary $5,000, instead of $6,000. On a division, the motion was lost—49 to 50. Tellers were ordered, and the vote stood 71 to 61. So the amendment was agreed to.

An amendment making the appointment of Librarian subject to confirmation by the Senate, offered by Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) was rejected without a division.

Mr. McCormick, (Rep., N. Y.,) offered an amendment requiring the Librarian to make all appointments for fitness only, and prohibiting their removal except for cause, and it was adopted.

Efforts to improve the text of the Quigg substitute were unavailing, and the substitute itself was then rejected—27 to 85.

Mr. Gillett, (Rep., Mass.,) offered an amendment directing that all appointments save those of the Librarian and two assistants be made from eligible lists furnished by the Civil Service Commission, which was authorized to hold examinations for the places.

It was rejected—37 to 93.

In the consideration of the paragraph making appropriations for the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Evans, (Rep., Ky.,) read a short speech against the law. At the conclusion of his remarks the committee rose and the House, at 5:05, adjourned until to-morrow.

Congressional Notes.

Mr. Danford (Rep., Ohio,) has introduced in the House a bill prepared by the National Wool Growers' Association, providing for duties on wool. A duty of 12 cents per pound is asked for on wool of the first class, 8 cents per pound for wool of the second class, and other wool according to its grade.

In an executive communication laid before the House, Secretary Lamont reports adversely upon the proposition to improve Smithtown Harbor, New York.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Gear submitted a favorable report on the bill to establish a National standard for grain.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has ordered a favorable report on the bill appropriating $250,000 for the stoppage of the crevasse in the mouth of the Mississippi at Point L'Outre.

The Tennessee Centennial bill, which carried an appropriation of $130,000 for a Government building and exhibit at the Nashville Exposition, has been signed by Vice President Stevenson and Speaker Reed, and was sent to the White House yesterday.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Postmasters Named and Army Officers Promoted—Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Postmasters—New York—Miss A. B. Berard, West Point; Eugene Gardner, Philmont; W. T. Spotenburg, Manlius.

Lieut. Col. David Perry, to be Colonel.

Majors J. M. Hamilton and T. A. Baldwin, to be Lieutenant Colonels.

Captains E. S. Godfrey and A. G. Forse, to be Majors.

First Lieutenants E. P. Brewer, M. D. Parker, and O. J. Brown, to be Captains.

Second Lieutenants C. D. Rhodes, W. S. Wood, and F. D. Webster, to be First Lieutenants.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

United States Consuls—William Coulbourn Brown, of Maryland, at Newcastle, N. S. W.; Julius G. Lay of the District of Columbia, at Windsor, Ont.; George B. Anderson of the District of Columbia, at Antigua, W. I.

Robert A. Habersham, to be Surveyor General of Oregon.

Benjamin C. Ash, Indian Agent at Lower Brule Agency, S. D.

Also various promotions in the army made to-day and during the recess of Congress.

LYNCHED IN KENTUCKY.

The Negro, Jim Stone, Taken from Jail and Hanged.

MAYFIELD, Ky., Dec. 21.—Jim Stone, colored, who assaulted Mrs. J. M. R. Green of this place on the night of Nov. 11, was taken from jail by a mob this morning shortly before 2 o'clock and lynched. He was brought from Louisville yesterday, and was to have had his preliminary trial to-morrow.

Word was received here just before daybreak to the effect that a mob of 500 were moving on the county seat from the south, and half the people residing in the city remained up in anticipation of the expected event. At 1:30 o'clock this morning a mob of about 500 masked men assembled a few hundred yards from the Court House and marched to the county jail, and, after breaking the doors of the prison, entered and secured the negro and carried him to the Court House yard. While the rope was being fixed eleven knives were plunged into the negro's body as he stood praying and denying that he was guilty. After Stone was swung up he was filled with shot.

The jailer attempted to defend the negro, but the mob demanded him in such a determined manner that the jailer was forced to surrender him. A placard was pinned on Stone's body announcing that he should not be taken down until 12 o'clock. The names of several other negroes residing in this city were attached to the placard. They were notified to take warning.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND KILLED.

Shot Dead by the Man Whom He Had Been Accusing.

RED CLIFF, Col., Dec. 21.—Driven to the wall by a man who accused him of alienating his wife's affections, Ernst Hurd yesterday shot and killed W. H. Nottingham, County Commissioner of Eagle County, and one of the most prominent men in this section of the State.

Hurd had been a member of the household for several years, and recently Peter Paulzer had been accused of the same thing and committed suicide. Two weeks ago Nottingham shot at Hurd and was placed under bonds. The men met yesterday on the street, and Hurd, in trying to escape from the infuriated man, retreated into a stable, and, after reaching the loft, finding no means of escape, and confronted by the desperate man, Hurd turned and shot him through the heart and lungs. Nottingham died in his tracks before he could fire a shot.

Arrested for Robbing a Grave.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 21.—The Coroner and the Superintendent of the Lucas County Infirmary to-day swore out a warrant for the arrest of Dr. F. O. Hunt, charging him with complicity in the robbery of the grave of Edmund E. Cartwright at the County Infirmary on Friday last. Hunt was arrested at noon and held in $5,000 bail. The Coroner claims to have evidence showing that a gang of professional ghouls has been operating here for several months, reaping a rich harvest.

FOR CUBAN RECOGNITION

THE REASONS GIVEN IN THE CAMERON REPORT.

Historical Citations on National Interventions—The Monroe Doctrine Applies to the Case of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The report from the Committee on Foreign Relations on the joint resolution acknowledging the independence of Cuba and offering the friendly offices of this Government with Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and the Republic of Cuba was presented in the Senate to-day. It is a long document, and deals in its opening with modern precedents of European intervention where independence was the issue involved. The opening lines of the report read that "Congress at its last session, after long and patient consideration, adopted with practical unanimity the view expressed by your committee, that the time had come for resuming intervention with Spain for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. Spain having declined to listen to any representation founded on an understanding between herself and the insurgents, and Congress having pledged itself to friendly intervention, the only question that remains to be decided is the nature of the next step to be taken with proper regard to the customs and usages of nations."

The report refers as its first instance to the Greek rebellion against Turkish domination, which lasted from 1821 to 1827. France, England, and Russia, on the 5th of July, 1827, united in a formal treaty singed in London, which committed them to armed intervention in case the Sultan should still reject their proffered mediation within the space of one month.

Following in regular order in its details of circumstances of European nations claiming independence on the ground of the right of revolution, the report cites the case of Belgium against the Netherlands in 1830, when the King of Holland was coerced into accepting conditions opposed by the powers upon a show of armed hostilities, in November, 1832, by the Governments of France and England. The coincident rebellion in Poland, in which the Czar notified "the Minister of the new French King, Louis Philippe, that he would tolerate no intervention in Poland," is given attention.

The Right to Intervene.

Next follows the series of European nations claiming independence, the recital of the deposal from the throne of the Hapsburg dynasty, followed by the election of Louis Kossuth provisional President, and the intervention of Russia on the ground that if she did not so intervene Hungary would establish her independence. "This precedent," continues the report, "tended to establish the right of every Government to intervene in the affairs of foreign States whenever their situation should 'tend to endanger its own safety or the political equilibrium on its frontier.' As far as is known, every other Government in the world tacitly acquiesced in the establishment of this precedent. If any Government recorded a protest, it was that of the United States, but even the United States protested only by inference from the acts and language of the President.

The report further states: "Interventions have occurred most conspicuously in Spain by France in 1823, in Portugal by England in 1827, again in Spain and Portugal in 1836 by England and France, under what was called the Quadruple Treaty; in Piedmont and Naples by the Holy Alliance in 1821, and in many instances since 1848.

Referring to the Ottoman Empire, it is mentioned that "since the year 1827, intervention in the affairs of the Ottoman Empire has been so constant as to create a body of jurisprudence and a long series of treaties on which the existence of all political systems of Southeastern Europe seems now to be more or less entirely based. An authority so great must assume some foundation in law, seeing that the entire world acquiesced not only in the practical exercise of the force, but also in the principle on which it rested, whatever that principle was.

Six Precedents All Told.

These six precedents include, as far as is known, every instance where a claim to independence has been made by any people whatever, in Europe, since the close of the Napoleonic wars in 1815.

"The six precedents, therefore, constitute the entire European law on the subject of intervention in regard to European peoples claiming independence by right of revolution. There is no other authoritative source of the law; for the judicial courts of Europe were bound to follow the political decisions; and the opinions of private persons, whether jurists or politicians, being without sanction, could not be accepted as law. From this body of precedent, it is clear that Europe has invariably asserted and practiced the right to interfere, both collectively and separately, amicably and forcibly, in every instance, except that of Poland, where a European people has resorted to insurrection to obtain independence.

"The right itself has been based on various grounds: 'Impediments to commerce,' 'burdensome measures of protection and repression,' 'Requests' of one or both parties 'to interpose,' 'Effusion of blood,' and 'Evils of all kinds,' 'Humanity,' and 'The repose of Europe,' [Greek Treaty of 1827,] &c.

"America, both North and South," says the report, "has always aimed to moderate European intervention and to restrict its exercise. On this point we have the evidence of George Canning in a celebrated speech on the Foreign Enlistment Act in 1823. 'We have spent much time,' said Canning, 'in teaching other powers the nature of a strict neutrality, and, generally speaking, we found them most reluctant scholars. * * * If I wished for a guide in a system of neutrality, I should take that laid down by America in the days of the Presidency of Washington and the Secretaryship of Jefferson.' In fact, the British Government did take that guide. The American Neutrality Act of 1794, revised and re-enacted in the act of April 20, 1818, served as the model for the British Foreign Enlistment Act in 1819.

Revolts in Spanish Colonies.

"The disturbances in the Spanish colonies in America had begun as a consequence of the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty by Napoleon and the establishment of Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain in 1808, but the movements for independence took serious form at a much later time.

"In Mexico, the first national Congress met at Chilpancingo in 1813, and formally declared the independence of Mexico on the 6th of November of that year. It was practically suppressed by the execution of Morelos, Dec. 22, 1815, and did not revive until Iturbide, in January, 1821, joined Guerrero in the so-called plan of Iguala. Iturbide made his triumphal entry into the City of Mexico Sept. 27, 1821.

"Venezuela first declared independence on July 15, 1811, but the Spanish forces continued the war until Gen. Bolivar drove them from the interior in 1821, and Gen. Paez captured Puerto Cabello in 1823. Chile began her revolution in 1810, but did not declare independence until Jan. 1, 1818, and then only by proclamation of the Executive authority, the 'actual circumstances of the war not permitting the convocation of a national congress.' Buenos Ayres also began her revolution in 1810, but did not declare independence and claim recognition until Oct. 25, 1816.

"All parties agreed, as early as 1817 and 1818, upon the propriety of intervening between Spain and her colonies. Both the United States and Europe asserted that the time had come; they disagreed only as to the mode.

President Monroe's Attitude.

When President Monroe interposed his fiat that no interference could be countenanced by him except on the basis of independence, he dictated in advance the only mode of intervention which he meant to permit. If he waited before carrying it out, it was only because, in the actual balance of European and American power, he felt that isolated action might injure the cause he had determined to help. He waited in vain. Neither England nor any other power moved again. The system which Monroe aimed to establish could not be firm or broad as long as it rested on the recognition of a single country like Buenos Ayres or on the isolated action of the United States. That system included all American communities which rejected foreign authority; it was to be taken as a whole, and referred to every part of the contest, from the recognition of the flag at the outset to the recognition of independence at the close. Therefore Monroe waited until the effects of his action should settle the whole question and cover all the ground. After a delay of four years from the time when he began his policy, the Greek revolt in Europe, and the military successes of Bolivar and Iturbide in America, gave the desired opportunity, and Monroe sent to Congress his celebrated message of March 8, 1822, recommending the recognition of all the revolted colonies of Spain—Mexico, Colombia, Chile, and Buenos Ayres.

"Although Congress unanimously approved and adopted the President's views, and immediately appropriated $100,000 for diplomatic expenses, and although Mexico, Colombia, Chile, and Buenos Ayres were in consequence admitted into the family of nations by the sole authority of the President of the United States, with the approval of Congress, two years passed before the British Government consented even to discuss the subject in Parliament as a serious measure of policy. Nevertheless, Monroe's act, which extinguished the last hopes of the Holy Alliance in America, produced the deepest sensation among European conservatives and gave to the United States extraordinary consideration. England used it as a weapon at the Congress of Verona to threaten the other powers when they decided on intervention in Spain. Slowly Canning came wholly over to the side of Monroe, and on Jan. 1, 1825, he notified other powers that England had determined to recognize the independence of Colombia, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres.

Monroe Doctrine Affirmed.

Monroe lost no time in doubts or hesitations. In his annual message of December, 1823, he announced the principle that the new nations which his act alone had recognized as independent were by that act placed outside of the European system, and that the United States would regard any attempt to extend that system among them as unfriendly to the United States. He said: "With the Governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference.

"From that day to this," continues the report, "the American people have always and unanimously supported and approved the Monroe doctrine. They needed no reasoning to prove that it was vital to their safety."

The letters of President Jackson are elaborately referred to, and the report goes on to a reference of the very friendly feeling on the part of Great Britain and Mexico with the "Southern Confederacy" during the periods 1861-66, and to the invitation of Lord John Russell to the Emperor of France to co-operate with England in "a joint endeavor" to obtain "from each of the belligerents" certain concessions in favor of neutrals. On May 8 the French Minister "concurred entirely in the views of her Majesty's Government," and pledged himself to the joint action. On May 13 the British Government issued its formal proclamation of neutrality between the United States and "certain States styling themselves the Confederates States of America."

Emperor Napoleon's Scheme.

Emperor Napoleon's scheme of armed intervention in Mexico is given attention, the report mentioning, "he made no secret of his wish to substitute French influence on the Gulf of Mexico in the place of American. This had been the dream of every great French ruler, and Napoleon III. had a 'doctrine' of his own far more ancient than that of Monroe, and backed by more formidable military force. Europe did intervene by arms in the American civil war, but fortunately she attacked our ally, and only indirectly ourselves. Fortunately, too, in betraying his ultimate objects in Mexico, Napoleon alienated England and did not conciliate Spain.

"Into this American system," continues the report, "thus created by Monroe in 1822-3, and embracing then, besides the United States, only Buenos Ayres, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico, various other communities have since claimed, and, in most cases, have received, admission, until it now includes all South America except the Guianas, all Central America except the British colony of Honduras, and the two black republics of Spanish Santo Domingo and Haiti, in the Antilles.

Cuba's Appeal to Grant.

"When the Cuban insurgents in 1869 appealed to the United States for recognition, President Grant admitted the justice of the claim, and directed the Minister of the United States at Madrid to interpose our good offices with the Spanish Government in order to obtain by a friendly arrangement the independence of the island. The story of that intervention is familiar to every member of the Senate, and was made the basis of its resolution last session, requesting the President once more 'to interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.'

"The resolution then adopted by Congress was perfectly understood to carry with it all the consequences which necessarily would follow the rejection by Spain of friendly offices. On this point the situation needs no further comment. The action taken by Congress in the last session was taken 'on general consideration and on joint principles,' one a right of intervention exercised twenty-seven years ago, and after a patient delay unexampled in history.

"The interval of nine months which has elapsed since that action of Congress has proved the necessity of carrying it out to completion. In the words of the President's annual message, 'The stability of the years' duration has given to the insurrection, the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and, as shown by past experience; the utter and imminent ruin of the island unless the present strife is speedily composed,' are, in our opinion, conclusive evidence that the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest."

"Although the President appears to have reached a different conclusion from ours, we believe this to be the actual situation of Cuba, and, being unable to see that further delay could lead to any other action than that which the President anticipates, we agree with the conclusion of the message that, in such case, our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain are 'superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.'

Stability of the Cubans.

"Following closely the action of President Monroe in 1818, Congress has already declared in effect its opinion that there can be no rational interference except on the basis of independence.

"In September, 1895, as we know by official documents printed on the spot, the insurgent Government was regularly organized, a Constitution adopted, a President elected, and, in due course, the various branches of administration set in motion. Since then, so far as we are informed, this Government has continued to perform its functions undisturbed. On the military side, as we officially know, they have organized, equipped, and maintained in the field sufficient forces to baffle the exertions of 200,000 Spanish soldiers. On the civil side, they have organized their system of administration in every province.

"Diplomatically, they have maintained a regularly accredited representative in the United States for the past year, who has never ceased to ask recognition and to offer all possible information. There is no reason to suppose that any portion of the Cuban people would be dissatisfied by our recognizing their representative in this country, or that they disagree in the earnest wish for that recognition.

"The only question that properly remains for Congress to consider is the mode which should be adopted for the step which Congress is pledged next to take.

Friendly Feeling for Spain.

"The Government of the United States entertains none but the friendliest feelings toward Spain. Its most anxious wish is to avoid even the appearance of an unfriendliness which is wholly foreign to its thought. For more than a hundred years, amid divergent or clashing interests and under frequent and severe strains, the two Governments have succeeded in avoiding collision, and there is no friendly office which Spain could ask which the United States, within the limits of their established principles and policy, would not be glad to extend. In the present instance they are actuated by an earnest wish to avoid the danger of seeming to provoke conflict.

"The practice of Europe in regard to intervention, as in the instances cited, has been almost invariably harsh and oppressive. The practice of the United States has been almost invariably mild and forbearing. Among the precedents which have been so numerously cited there can be no doubt as to the choice. The most moderate is the best. Among these, the attitude taken by President Monroe in 1822 is the only attitude which can properly be regarded as obligatory for a similar situation to-day. The course pursued by the United States in the recognition of Colombia is the only course which Congress can consistently adopt. We recommend, therefore, the joint resolution, with amendments to read as follows:

"'Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the independence of the Republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America.

"'Be it further resolved, That the United States will use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and the Republic of Cuba.'"

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

Senators Morgan and Mills Present an Additional Review.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senators Mills of Texas and Morgan of Alabama, of the Foreign Relations Committee, join in making an additional report on the Cameron resolution. While they give the majority report their unqualified approval, concurring in all that is said in that report, they deem it well to present some additional reasons for agreeing to it and for the passage of the resolution. They quote the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations in 1859, when that committee was considering the Senate bill "making appropriations to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiations," and make this comment:

"That report covers a period of fifty-nine years, and sets forth the political conditions and the disastrous effects of Spanish rule during that time. They are the same in their leading characteristics that existed at the beginning of the insurrection that was set on foot by the native population in 1868 in the outbreak at Yarra, which was followed by ten years of internecine warfare, attended with horrible butchery. The causes that provoked the uprising of the native Cubans are the same that are stated in the report of the committee made ten years previously, in 1859."

The summing up of that report is then quoted, as follows:

"There can be no doubt that an immense majority of the people of Cuba are not only in favor, but ardently desire, annexation to the United States. It would be strange, indeed, if they were not so; deprived of all influence even in the local affairs of the island, unrepresented in the Cortes; governed by successive hordes of hungry officials sent from the mother country to acquire fortunes to be enjoyed at home; having no sympathy with the people among whom they are mere sojourners and upon whom they look as inferiors; liable to be arrested at any moment on the most trifling charges; tried by military courts or submissive Judges, removable at pleasure; punished at the discretion of the Captin General—they would be less than men if they were contented with their yoke.

"Hon. T. Estrada Palma was duly accredited as Diplomatic Delegate Plenipotentiary to the United States, under an appointment by the Constitutional Assembly of the Republic of Cuba. He appears to have been received, informally, for the purpose of presenting the cause of Cuba to our Government, on Dec. 1, 1895.

"He addressed a note to the Secretary of State, accompanied by a statement of facts, in which the case of Cuba is set forth officially. The document has been printed by the order of the Senate, and is appended. In the papers that accompanied this note the delegate stated the causes of the revolution in Cuba; that it had reached that stage in which the issue between the contending parties is independence or extermination.

"The recent message of the President is clear on the point that he has been forced to the same conclusion.

"The tenor of the message of the President to this session of Congress is a reaffirmation of all this history, stated in all these papers. In the part of his message relating to Cuba he has laid them before Congress without any special recommendation, and has left to Congress the duty of making provision for the security of the rights, the property, and the lives of our citizens residing in Cuba, and of enforcing the right of indemnity on behalf of the legal successors of those who have been killed there. He has intimated that delay is the wisest policy, but he has refrained from saying that delay is required by our National honor or by the interests of humanity."

GRAPHOPHONE VS. PHONOGRAPH

The Suits to Determine Their Rights Settled Out of Court.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 21.—All the suits which have for years been in court to determine the rights of the American Graphophone Company of Washington, D. C., and this city, and Thomas A. Edison and the Edison Phonograph Company have been settled.

Both sides have made concessions, and hereafter these companies will jointly prosecute all infringers. The local concerns have been fighting with the Edison people for a number of years. In 1889 an agreement was reached by which the Edison Company was to pay the American Graphophone Company a royalty of $10 on every Edison phonograph made. In the following year, however, another dispute arose, and war was renewed.

The local company at their plant here turn out seventy-five graphophones per day.

Seventeen Passengers Injured.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 21.—The Grand Trunk train from Portland due in Lewiston at 8:20 A. M. was thrown from the track by a broken rail two miles east of Danville Junction. The baggage, smoker, and passenger cars went over an embankment twenty-five feet. The engine and tender remained on the track. Of twenty-five passengers on the train, seventeen were injured, but none seriously. The train was in charge of Conductor Morse, and was running twenty-five miles an hour. The baggage car landed bottom side up, the other two right side up. Frost probably cracked the rail, which was broken when the locomotive struck it.

A Large Rattlesnake Killed.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Dec. 21.—John Koster and Benjamin Ford of Green Bank while working to-day in a cranberry bog dug up a rattlesnake measuring twelve feet in length and having fifteen rattles. They killed the snake and sent its body to this place to be exhibited. This is the largest snake killed in South Jersey for ten years.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Controller of the Currency has issued a report on National banks showing their condition at the close of business on Dec. 17.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Gov. Morton has appointed George J. Yaeckel as County Clerk of Onondaga County to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the regularly elected County Clerk. Mr. Yaeckel is the present Deputy County Clerk.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 21.—Alton P. Pierce, twenty years old, was drowned this afternoon while skating on Silver Lake. He was an expert machinist at the Thorne typesetting machine factory in New Jersey and had come home Saturday to spend Christmas with his parents.

HOLLIS CENTRE, Me., Dec. 21.—Danforth Newcomb, a prosperous farmer of this town, fifty-five years of age, committed suicide yesterday because of despondency on account of ill health. He tied his arms behind his back and threw himself face downward into a brook. He leaves a wife and three children.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 21.—George Bryant, an employe of the Missouri Pacific shops here, last evening shot and probably fatally wounded his wife and father-in-law, W. B. Rene, a prominent oil dealer, who were on their way to make an evening call. Bryant and his wife have been separated a month, and it is claimed by some that he is insane.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 21.—The sentence of John Lemmons, under conviction for the murder of Constable Lynch, has been commuted by Gov. Turney to life imprisonment. He was condemned to be hanged to-day. On March 5, 1895, Lemmons shot and killed Constable Eugene Lynch, from ambush, while in the discharge of duty.

Have YOU one?

???

One of the 16,000 Telephone Stations in New York City.

No? Well, some people like to be peculiar. Large businesses of all kinds find telephone service useful, small businesses of all kinds find it useful, private residences and private stables find it a convenience to be prized; the service is rapid, efficient, permanent and far-reaching, and the rates are moderate.

Minimum Rate, Direct Line, 600 local messages $90 a year

Party Line, $15 less.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

18 Cortlandt St.—115 W. 38th St.

STEINWAY

Pre-eminently the best Pianos made; exported to and sold in all art centres of the globe, and endorsed and preferred for private and public use by the greatest artists and scientists. Illustrated Catalogues mailed free upon application.

STEINWAY & SONS, 107-111 E. 14th St., NEW YORK.

At WANAMAKER'S

WHY PAY THE PRINTERS?

The aim of advertising is to introduce the consumer to needed merchandise. When consumers introduce themselves to the goods the advertiser's vocation is gone.

Such is the case here now. The good people of New York have found the resources of the store. Their heavy demands are promptly met. Why pay the printers?

Books, Toys, Fancy Goods, Dry Goods of every sort, China Ware, Furniture, Carpets, House-Furnishing Goods are all in the Christmas procession.

They assemble in our delivery. They disperse in your homes.

Tableaux—On the Third Floor—"The Story of a Happy Christmas." Bring the children. Open evenings until Christmas.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

West 14th St

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

H

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month.....$1.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Year.....$10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—A Man of Honor—8:15.
BIJOU—The Gay Mr. Lightfoot—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Beau Brummell—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Superba—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Good Thing—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Road to the Heart—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Trilby—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Wife of Willoughby—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Fair—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
MURRAY HILL—True to Life—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Ial Champetre—11.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Hockey Match—8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Rogue's Comedy—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1896.

LABOR LOST.

Senator CAMERON'S report is a monument of industry and irrelevance. He might as well have written a treatise on the binomial theorem. It would have helped on his resolution for Cuban recognition quite as much in the minds of just and reasonable men. He labors through column after column of European precedents that are altogether inapplicable, a fact of which we should have to assume that he was as ignorant as a babe were it not that in one paragraph he brings together a group of flagrant misstatements about the controlling motives of intervention in these Old World cases with the obvious design of bringing them into some recognizable bearing upon our treatment of Cuba. He misreads or deliberately perverts our own history in his attempts to extort from it justifying precedents, and he writes about the present status of the Government of "the Republic of Cuba" statements that must have moved the Foreign Affairs Committee to uproarious laughter.

Has Senator CAMERON ever read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address? We presume he has, but we beg to call his attention afresh to this familiar passage: "Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns." This has been the cornerstone of our foreign policy for a hundred years. It forbids us to shape our conduct by European models. It ought to shut out, and in the enlightened minds does shut out, all consideration of Mr. CAMERON'S "six precedents." The motive and the procedure in those cases were for the most part directly contrary to the policy we have pursued without any exception whatever in recognizing new sovereignties. In every one of the cases he cites intervention was decided on as a measure for maintaining either the principles of the Holy Alliance or the balance of power. What have those obsolete interests to do with us or with Cuba? The powers of Europe have been accustomed to intervene in behalf of or against insurrections simply to serve their own joint or several political ends; justice, humanity, and the facts of each particular case have been of secondary interest and influence. The United States, on the other hand, has never yet recognized a new State until its independence was an accomplished fact, and that fact has in every case been the basis of our action.

It is absurd for Mr. CAMERON to quote the minor considerations that have actuated European powers in their interventions, as if they were the impelling motives. It is something much more serious than an absurdity for him to lay violent hands on American history with intent to make the precedents of a wise and safe policy serve to justify his own revolutionary proposition. Readers of THE TIMES have lately seen in these columns copious citations from State papers which abundantly prove that "the independence of other nations has always been regarded by the United States as a question of fact merely." We have held, in the language of JACKSON, that "a premature recognition, if not looked upon as a justifiable cause of war, is liable to be regarded as proof of unfriendly spirit to one of the contending parties." In recognizing the Spanish-American republics President MONROE was careful to describe their status as being "in the full enjoyment of their independence," without "the most remote prospect of their ever being deprived of it." Yet Mr. CAMERON has the hardihood to declare that "the only difference between the European and the American practice was that the United States aimed at moderating or restricting the extreme license of European intervention."

Of the insurgent "Government" in Cuba Mr. CAMERON says that, organized in September, 1895, it has "so far as we are informed, continued to perform its functions undisturbed." Th crim WEYLER will enjoy that joke better than the insurgent President. But John Phoenix, not J. DONALD CAMERON, should be the name at the bottom of a report embodying that statement. However, there is enough of the Cuban Government for a comparison. "Greece," says Mr. CAMERON, "had no such stability when it was recognized by England, Russia, and France." But Greece had been "stable" enough to send fleets of fifty sail to sea under MIAOULIS, and to put several armies of 10,000 or more men into the field. It did not suit Europe to intervene then. The powers waited until Greece was whipped and completely exhausted. Then they pulled off the Turk and adjusted "the balance of power" to their satisfaction. CANNING was in some measure a Philhellene. The rest were selfish and interested. The treaty of Berlin, which is one of the precedents this report harps on, was the outcome of BEACONSFIELD'S taking up again the Eastern policy that had prevailed before CANNING'S time of sustaining the military power of Turkey as a check to Russia.

Senator CAMERON has wasted his time, not only because the citations he has so laboriously compiled, when they are rightly presented, do not apply, and when they do apply are not rightly stated, but because it is becoming more and more evident that his resolution would be of no effect if passed, and that Congress will not pass it.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S REPORT.

Secretary CARLISLE has so framed his annual report as to urge upon the attention of Congress, both with reference to the currency and to the revenues and expenditures of the Government, the policy which he believes to be sound and wise regardless of the fact that the political majority in the two houses is presumed to be adverse to his views. There is no good reason why it should be opposed to the substance of his views in regard to the currency, but it has already shown a disposition to treat the revenue question as the more important and pressing, and upon that there is little hope of agreement between the present Secretary of the Treasury and the present Congress.

Secretary CARLISLE'S opinion of the proper policy to be adopted in dealing with the currency has become familiar to the public, and he does little more than repeat arguments which he has used before. As is well known, he is in favor of gradually redeeming and canceling the Government notes, and he substantially repeats the recommendations of his former reports on that subject. He would rely mainly upon the increase of coin circulation which this process would induce for maintaining the volume of the currency, though he again recommends such changes in the National banking laws as would cause some expansion in the circulation of banknotes. He does not enlarge upon any new features of the banking system, looking to other security than Government bonds or to any progressive increase of facilities for supplying a credit currency responsive to the demands of business.

The Secretary takes occasion to present his tariff views at some length and with great clearness and force, notwithstanding the fact that they are likely to make little impression upon the present Congress. His argument on this subject may be taken as addressed rather to the country than to the legislative body to which it is first presented, and its general soundness and the plain and forcible way in which it is put afford a sufficient excuse for setting it against the complex sophistries which are so profusely disseminated by those who are disturbing the calculations of the country with their plans of tariff revision.

So far as immediate action upon the subject of the revenue is concerned, Mr. CARLISLE takes the same ground that the President took in his annual message. One result of issuing bonds to replenish the gold reserve during the last three or four years, while the redemption of greenbacks was used as a means of extracting this gold from the Treasury for other uses, has been the accumulation of an unusual surplus of lawful money. This is sufficient to meet the estimated deficiencies of revenue for a year or two to come if necessary, and if there should be no further impairment of confidence in the future of the currency and no disturbance of calculations by meddling with the tariff, it may be that a growing revival of business and increase in foreign and domestic trade would bring in sufficient revenue to cover the deficiency before the present surplus was seriously depleted.

This is the view of both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury and the basis of their advice against any immediate legislation to increase revenue. Doubtless they would have no objection to such legislation if its purpose were solely to raise revenue to meet current expenses, without disturbing business by revising "protective" duties, but they regard it as safer and better to forego even purely revenue legislation than to take the chance of opening up a general revision of the tariff. A material part of the policy which they urge is a practice of economy in making appropriations, and a curtailment of the expenditures which have been so recklessly expanded since 1889.

If it were conceivable that this Congress and the next would carry out the plan of the present Administration with reference to both revenue legislation and public expenditures, it could be cheerfully commended as that best calculated to give the security and repose so necessary to building up a new prosperity for the country. But it is greatly to be feared that efforts will have to be directed to restraining the harmful activity of Congress so far as possible rather than to encouraging a beneficial inactivity, of which there is so little hope.

A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

We advise the Police Commissioners to put aside all other business until they have gone to the bottom of the astonishing affair in which Police Captain CHAPMAN of the West Thirtieth Street Station played the chief rôle on Saturday night. The mere assertion of even a Police Captain that he was "credibly" informed that there were to be improprieties of the nature alleged at the place visited, or that he discovered such improprieties, will not be believed. In default of evidence to sustain his statements and justify his action, the conclusion will be inevitable that he ought to be freed from police responsibilities in order that he may begin life over in some other vocation.

The bad taste shown by young men who degrade good victuals and drink by interpolations of vaudeville stupidities is a matter into which the Commissioners need not inquire. Unless the affair can be proved to be what CHAPMAN says he believed it to be, it did not concern him and does not concern them. The thing that demands attention is the reputation of the police force. It is under attack from those who are hostile to its purification. The forces that would welcome the return of Tammany corruption in that and other departments are in alliance. Their assaults could have some effect, even with well-meaning people.

The misdirected zeal of some of the workers for reform tends to produce an unduly critical spirit toward the entire effort for betterment in municipal things. This spirit will be multiplied beyond measure by such an escapade as that of Capt. CHAPMAN if it is not properly dealt with by his superiors.

KANSAS AND THE EAST.

There were two interesting items of news from Kansas in yesterday's papers. One was the announcement that "it was proposed" in Topeka to send a trainload of provisions for the poor of New York and Chicago. The other, also from Topeka, was that the Children's Home Society of Kansas would ask the Legislature to exclude the "homeless waifs" who have been "dumped upon the State" from New York City.

The proposal about the provisions is very perplexing. Without doubt the organized charities of New York and Chicago would be very glad to receive such a contribution to their resources and would be able to apply it so as to relieve much suffering. It is true that neither city has made any appeal for aid from outside in taking care of its own poor, nor is there any emergency which would naturally stimulate contributions, such as New York has often made, from a community enjoying a surplus to one laboring under a deficiency by reason of some special affliction to cope with which was beyond the power of the afflicted community. But in any case the provisions would be acceptable and available, and would be received with thanks.

But it appears that the object of the proposal is not to relieve but to inflict suffering. "Leading Populists and Republicans say this would be just treatment for the abuse and ridicule heaped upon Kansas by Eastern newspapers." It is to be a heaping of coals of fire upon the heads of New York and Chicago, and the inhabitants of these cities are expected to writhe with anguish when their poor are fed from the bounty of Kansas. We fail to perceive why they should. If the gold bugs of Wall Street have out of sheer malice been depressing the securities of Kansas, or if the "Eastern newspapers" have been pointing out the imprudence of lending money to people who threaten that they will not pay it back, how are these offenses to be punished by sending provisions for the poor of the offending communities? Possibly the proposal is meant to show that Kansas, instead of being driven to dishonesty by poverty, is in fact abundantly prosperous, and goes in for repudiation out of sheer cussedness. But in any case, regarded as a repartee, the proposal seems to be quite pointless, and no more adapted to redress the grievance of which it complains than free coinage to promote the prosperity of Kansas. It is a Populistic syllogism of which the conclusion bears no discoverable relation to the premises.

It is also entirely academic. We have no notion that either Chicago or New York will be embarrassed by the reception of provisions from Kansas as a rebuke for talking sense. If that crime were punishable by that method we should suggest that at least a carload should be sent to the editor of The Emporia Gazette, in Kansas itself, who is a conspicuous malefactor, and who would doubtless accept it without a blush. But the other proposal, the proposal to exclude homeless waifs of New York from the soil of Kansas, is much more serious. The intention of this is unmistakably cruel, singularly cruel for a charitable society, since it is to prevent unfortunate children from having a chance to grow up into good and useful citizens. The "young criminals" whom, according to the version of the Kansas Children's Home Society, it is proposed to "dump into the State," are not young criminals at all, but homeless children whom the Children's Aid Society provides with homes. So far from being "dumped into the State," they are not sent until an agent of the society has made arrangements for their reception with farmers willing to take them, and it is provided beforehand that they shall support themselves and not become a charge upon the State to which they are sent. They are put in the way of becoming useful citizens, as most of them do, while some rise to eminence. One of them sent to another State than Kansas became its Governor. To attempt to deny to the homeless waifs of cities as fair a chance in life as can be had for them is less silly, but it is far more malignant, than the proposal to send provisions to New York and Chicago by way of rebuking those cities for being in favor of sound money.

THE INJUSTICE OF IT.

There is great danger that the Raines law and the persistent effort to enforce Sunday prohibition under it will work a good deal of political harm in this city on account of the manifest injustice of such a statute when strictly enforced. The mass of the people see and understand this, and they are likely to show their resentment, when it comes to voting, in a manner that will do mischief to interests much more important than this particular kind of restraint upon liquor selling.

In the first place, restaurants, saloons, and all the smaller places in which liquor is sold are taxed just as much upon this traffic as the best equipped hotels, and are deprived of a privilege which is allowed to them of selling upon the most profitable day for the business in the week. This discrimination not only tempts to the evasion of the law by making every establishment claim the privileges of a hotel which can get up any color of a pretense for being such.

But where the injustice is most felt is not in the discrimination between the keepers of real hotels and the keepers of humbler places which are driven to masquerade as such in order to get what they consider a "fair show," but in the discrimination between the customers of the two classes of places. There is no person who is able to spend money with moderate freedom that is in the least restrained in his liberty to indulge in drinks on Sunday under the Raines law, however strictly enforced. Such a person, or parties of such persons, even if they do not belong to a club, can hire a room in a hotel, or sit as long as they please in the restaurant or café where food is served in a real hotel, and can there drink to their hearts' content without violation of the law.

The great mass of workingmen and of the humbler class of Germans who have been brought up to regard Sunday beer as no more harmful than Sunday milk cannot afford to pass their time and spend their money in hotels, and do not wish to do so because they would not be at home in the surroundings. Those people feel that they have as much right to some place in which they can sit and talk and drink on Sunday as the people who pass the day at the Union League Club or the Hotel Waldorf. They feel a sense of injustice when that which serves them as a hotel or a club is put under the ban and subjected to constant efforts of the police to shut it up on Sunday.

This feeling is not a good one to stimulate and foster. Laws ought to be enforced according to their letter and spirit, but they should be so reasonably adapted to existing conditions as to command the respect and support of people who are disposed to be law-abiding. It is not well when they awaken in such people a sense of wrong and a spirit of resentment. The Raines law does not deal reasonably or justly with this matter of Sunday liquor selling, and until it is dealt with in that way there will be troublesome evasions and a growing revolt against the restraints of law.

A MILITANT PREACHER.

A bellicose minister of the Gospel is always a painful and incongruous object. At the beginning of Christmas week he is especially so. There is in Poughkeepsie a Methodist minister, the Rev. M. L. GATES, whose voice, as our readers already know, was loudly raised on Sunday for war with Spain. It does not appear whether he took for his text the verse that all men recognize as most completely embodying the spirit of the Christmas season, and desired to fight Spain, by proxy, in the interest of peace on earth and good will toward men. Mr. GATES'S Christian spirit is not more remarkable, however, than his graceful tact. This was pleasingly illustrated in the discourse in question by his tasteful allusion to the President of the United States as "our duck-hunting President down South somewhere." As a political philosopher also the preacher is remarkable, for he told his congregation, among other things, that "Jesuitism was to blame for most of the troubles in Cuba." It may be doubted whether this diagnosis would be accepted by the three divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians who met on the same day at Wappinger's Falls and adopted resolutions pledging not only sympathy, but money, for the Cuban cause, with no notion that what they were really aiming to destroy was an order of the Roman Catholic Church.

Happily, sane and sober people can afford just now to laugh at the antics of a sensational preacher like this pulpiteer of Poughkeepsie, because there is not in fact any such popular excitement as he assumes and as he is trying to increase. If there were, a blatant and irresponsible person, no matter how intrinsically unimportant, sending forth what WALT WHITMAN called his "barbaric yawp" from a pulpit or an editorial room, might do very serious mischief. If delivered on the floor of either house of Congress, even the eloquence of Mr. GATES might become formidable. But Spanish susceptibilities are not likely to be excited by it so long as it is emitted only from the orator's own pulpit.

Police Commissioner GRANT does no credit to his name in joining with PARKER in an effort to make promotions from the eligible list, not according to merit but according to the preference of a party committee. Such a disregard of the competitive principle by discriminating on account of politics is a sort of attempt to evade the essential purpose of the law which Col. GRANT ought to be ashamed of.

It seems rather absurd to congratulate a Governor of New York upon performing so plain an act of official duty as the refusal to shorten the sentence of JOHN Y. MCKANE. But as Gov. MORTON intimated yesterday, he has been subject to a kind of pressure which it is particularly hard for a kind-hearted man to resist, and he is entitled for withstanding it to the thanks of the public whose rights he is protecting. It is so very difficult to bring a criminal of the McKane type to justice that when he has once been convicted and sentenced, it would be little less than criminal to exert the pardoning power to hinder his punishment from doing its perfect work in the deterring of other criminals of the same tyre who are still at large. The Governor referred, properly enough, to the fact that within a few days his successor would take office, but it is unlikely that the friends of MCKANE build any expectations upon the clemency of Gov. BLACK. The man the best part of whose public reputation has been earned by his relentless pursuit of criminals of the same class as MCKANE is in very little danger of being importuned into showing mercy to that specimen of the class upon which the grip of the law has fastened.

There is no living Spaniard to whose utterances upon the relations of Spain and the United States Americans are prepared to pay more respectful attention than to those of EMILIO CASTELAR. For this reason it is to be hoped that the report of an interview with him that has been cabled from Madrid is inauthentic. Not that there is any harm in the general purport of his observations, for there is not, but that he is represented as saying that the people of the United States ought to be particularly averse to going to war with Spain, the power through whose instrumentality the New World was discovered, "by which Americans have been most highly benefited." These cannot be the words of EMILIO CASTELAR. They are the expressions of Don Juan Bunsbino.

The New York Free Circulating Library and the Aguilar Library, the former of which operates seven and the latter four libraries for the free circulation of books among the people of this city, are trying to induce the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to grant them the full legal allowance this year of 10 cents for each volume circulated. These two libraries together were the means of circulating over 1,000,000 volumes during the past year, but the allowance in the preliminary estimates was only $35,000 for the New York and $14,000 for the Aguilar. The Boston Public Library received $175,000 fro that city last year, with a home circulation of 850,000. The Chicago Public Library circulated about 1,150,000 volumes and received $124,000 of public money. The ratio in several other cities is from 10 to 20 cents per volume of circulation. This city furnishes no library privileges to the people at the public expense, and the only way in which it assists in this valuable subsidiary means of popular education is in the support it gives to the free circulating libraries that have been provided through private initiative. It has been too niggardly in this, and the application for a more liberal allowance ought to be heeded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is always a sort of satisfaction in saying "you're another" in reply to an enemy's accusations, and though the argument is not strong, as an answer the words are sometimes not without a certain effectiveness. Thus The Pall Mall Gazette, irritated by the Liberal criticism of Tory foreign policy, sarcastically says that what England needs, perhaps, is the leadership of somebody who can gain for her new glories like those of Majuba Hill, Khartoum, and Penjdeh. For The Pall Mall Gazette, from which not much is expected, this is rather neat. The article in which the hit is made derives interest, too, from a mysterious word which it contains. Surely an explanation should be given when reference is made to something in The Daily News as "quite a rorty little editorial note." It would be really terrible if the other London papers should pounce upon "rorty" and deride it as an "Americanism."

—For some reason or other The Richmond Dispatch was much pained at the attack made in this column on the word "amongst." Not content with convicting SHAKESPEARE of using the needless affix, it has now hunted up sentences in DE QUINCEY and GEIKIE that contain the odious dissyllable. For the sake of peace, the admission shall be made here and now that "amongst" has probably been employed more or less by everybody big enough to get his name into a dictionary of quotations, and that twenty instances of its use can be found in any English newspaper or magazine one may choose to buy. None the less it is true that "ngst" is an almost indecent combination of consonants, of which the last half adds absolutely nothing of emphasis or meaning. This was the only objection made to it, and there was not the slightest intention of even hinting that the word was inaccurate or without the authority that comes from usage. To give The Dispatch another grievance to replace this one, which is getting a little worn, we are almost tempted to find fault with "from whence." That is an expression which many great writers of prose and verse have not hesitated to use, and it might be defended by quotation after quotation.

PERSONAL.

—In a letter to The Washington Post Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD, while discussing a recent lawsuit, says: "In the twenty-odd years that I have been upon the stage I have never seen an actor or an actress, ignorant as they might be, who did not know that the table and chair placed down the centre of the stage is absolutely sacred to the management, and I have never before, in my entire experience, seen either a young man or a young woman guilty of the impertinence of violating that sanctity in the presence of the manager. When I was earning my living in a subordinate capacity I should as soon have thought of sitting in that chair as I should have been guilty of keeping my hat upon my head in church." Any light upon stage customs, and especially any light from an authority so competent, is of high interest, but perhaps the most important characteristic of the statement is that its first sentence illustrates anew the fact that the English language needs another pronoun.

—Mr. J. G. JOHNSON, the Kansas member of the body which calls itself the Democratic National Committee, has given deadly offense—and a high compliment—to Chicago by declaring, on authority not stated, that the National headquarters of the party shall never again be established in the bumptious little city by the lake. He says the committee did not find it pleasant to be in a place where all the daily papers were hostile, and that next time, ignoring "the fact that Chicago will undoubtedly be the centre of political activity," St. Louis will probably be chosen as the place from which to conduct the campaign. Mr. JOHNSON also makes this significant statement: "It was against my judgment and advice that Mr. BRYAN spent so much time in Illinois. With a large city like this in the State, there was no hope of carrying it for silver. The commercial interests were against it. If he had devoted his time to Michigan, Iowa, and the rural States, he could have gained enough ground to offset Illinois."

—Bishop POTTER is likely to start an argument with many people besides Dr. MAX NORDAU by his assertion that no one can be a great musician whose life and ideals of life are not high. Nobody has yet quite made out the relation between the artist and his art, but the biographies of the famous composers and players of music give little reason for believing that their ethical superiority to other folks was at all commensurate with their aesthetic superiority. It is extremely doubtful if greatness in art presupposes the possession of loftiness of mind any more than, if as much as, it implies the lack of it. Few critics will assert that the squalid wickedness of Svengali makes absurd the idea that his playing could move the hearts and minds of all his hearers. Noted singers have occasionally indulged in petty jealousies, while the world's saints and philosophers were not drawn from the ranks of its poets, sculptors, painters, and actors. BENVENUTO CELLINI was a great artist, but a greater scoundrel, and one would not be forced to dive very deeply into history to find other villains that have won universal admiration in some one of art's innumerable phases.

—SARAH BERNHARDT is troubled by no doubts as to whether she deserved the remarkable honors recently paid to her by Paris. "For twenty-nine years," she writes to Figaro, "I have been lavishing on the public the vibrations of my soul, the beatings of my heart, and the tears of my eyes. I have played 112 parts; I have created 38 personifications, of which 16 are the works of poets. I have struggled as no other human being has struggled. Being of an independent nature and hating falsehood, I have made relentless enemies. Those I have deigned to combat I have vanquished and pardoned; they have become my friends. The mud thrown at me by the others fell in dust, dried by the ardent heat of my faith and my will. I have desired, and desired ardently, to reach the summit of art. I am not yet there. There remain to me fewer years than I have already lived. But what does it matter? Each step brings me nearer the realization of my dream. The hours which have fled, carrying my youth with them, have left me my courage and my gayety, for my aim is always the same, and toward it I am marching. I have crossed oceans carrying my dream of art with me, and the genius of my nation has triumphed. I have implanted the French tongue in the heart of foreign literature, and that is what I am proudest of. If some surly people consider that the fête offered me is out of proportion to my talents, tell them I am the struggling exponent of an art full of passion and grandeur, a great moralizing art. I am the faithful priestess of poetry. Tell them, my friend, that French gallantry was never more strikingly manifested than on the present occasion, when, seeking to honor the drama and to raise its interpreter to the level of other creative artists, it has chosen to do so in the person of a woman."

The Borough Board System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One disadvantage in discussing the proposed charter for Greater New York is the meagreness of details furnished, and especially in regard to the borough board system. Present indications point to the fact that borough boards will simply act as advisory committees to the municipal assembly, and that the only powers to be given them will be delegated by the assembly, presumably in relation to improvements to be carried out in the respective boroughs. At first glance the duties of these boards seem so small that their creation is unnecessary, a condition disappointing to those who favor the system, but a consideration of the matter will show that the boards, though limited in power, may be of great service in local matters.

London does pretty well under its County Council, which is a central authority with a membership less than that proposed for New York's municipal assembly, the council work being divided among twenty-two committees, from whom weekly reports are received. These committees report upon all matters pertaining to their districts, each committee advising as to district needs and reporting upon works authorized by the Council. The New York borough board system could be conducted on similar lines to the London County Council committees, the boards advising upon borough needs and carrying out the improvements authorized by the assembly. There should be a stipulation that where there is unanimity of opinion in the borough board and the members of the assembly representing the boroughs the assembly should pass favorably upon the board's recommendations, or at any rate should not override the suggestions by authorizing something different to the unanimous views of the boards. Ordinances relative to the government of a borough could be suggested by the board, and where not in conflict with the general laws of the city should be adopted by the central body, and their enforcement placed in the hands of the borough board. In this way much detail work could be performed by the boards to the relief of the assembly, and with such powers there would be an incentive for citizens to interest themselves in the improvement of their own boroughs and a chance for men interested in local self-government to serve upon the boards.

It has been rightly said that the question turns largely upon the divorcement of municipal from party politics, and until this is accomplished the problem of local government will continue to be difficult of solution. The proposed charter, with its provisions for borough boards, seems to me a step in the right direction, especially if the powers and duties of the boards are more clearly defined and extended.

Borough boards would minimize the evils of centralization, and in localities where the conditions differ so much from those of the city, such as Long Island City and towns in Queens County, and also Staten Island, with its village government, the system would simplify and greatly reduce the labor of the central organization.

For these reasons it is to be hoped that the Charter Commission will present a plan giving definite powers to borough boards.

WALTER J. EAGLE.

New York, Dec. 21, 1896.

IS MR. OLNEY'S POSITION SOUND

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The position taken by Mr. Olney that the President has sole power to judge of the expediency of recognizing the independence of Cuba is not new. The question of the power of the President in foreign affairs was first raised in 1793. The newly established Republic of France had declared war on Great Britain, and had sent a Minister to the United States. Our country was then bound to France by the treaty of alliance made in February, 1778, which pledged us to guarantee to France "the present possessions of the Crown of France in America as well as those which it may acquire by the future treaty of peace."

Washington, fearing the French Minister might call for the fulfillment of this guarantee, and so involve us in the war with Great Britain, promptly issued a proclamation of neutrality without consulting Congress. His right to do so was denied by Jefferson, Madison, and the party of which they were leaders, and was defended by Hamilton and the Federalists. "The President," said the Republicans, "has violated the Constitution and usurped the powers of Congress. To proclaim neutrality is to forbid war. To forbid war supposes and involves the power to proclaim war; but the power to declare war has been expressly delegated to Congress. If the President should say to France the United States will side with you in the conflict and give you money, ships, and men, everybody would say he has no right to do this; he is declaring war on Great Britain. If, then, he has no right to say to France we will side with you, what right has he to say we will not side with you; we will be neutral? He has simply no right. Such matters rest with Congress, and he ought to have consulted it."

Three years later Jay's famous treaty, the first commercial treaty we ever made with Great Britain, came before the House of Representatives, in order that certain appropriations called for might be voted. The House attempted to defeat the treaty by refusing to make the appropriations and to assert its right to take part in foreign affairs by calling for the papers and documents in the case. Washington refused to send the papers, and so denied the right of the House to meddle in such matters.

In the long debate on granting the money the Federalists held, and held successfully, that the House had no share in the treaty-making power; that foreign affairs, save in the case of a declaration of war, rested solely with the Executive and the Senate.

In 1806 Mr. Jefferson instructed Monroe, then Minister at London, to make a new commercial treaty with Great Britain. The Senate was not consulted as to the expediency, and when the treaty was framed, Jefferson, finding it unsatisfactory, would not even submit it to the Senate. Foreign relations belonged to the Executive Department, and only when the Constitution expressly said so must the Senate be consulted. What should go into a treaty was for Jefferson to say. Whether the treaty, when made and submitted, should be "the supreme law of the land" was for the Senate to say, because the Constitution gives it that power.

That Congress has no power to instruct the Executive in diplomatic affairs was illustrated by the position of John Quincy Adams when President.

In 1825 the United States was invited to send Ministers to a congress of South American republics at Panama. Adams accepted and informed Congress in his annual message that "Ministers will be sent." The words "will be sent" made the Senators furious. What right had the President to decide the matter before the Senate was consulted? was asked on every hand. So excited did the Senate become that when the message nominating the three ministers was sent in Adams informed the Senate that his sole right to decide such matters "was deemed to be within the Constitutional competency of the Executive." This brought out a resolution of protest which did not pass. Meanwhile the House called for papers. But Adams refused to send them till the Senate had acted, on the ground that the House had no right to meddle in foreign affairs unless an appropriation was wanted. When the Senate had acted and the House was asked to vote an appropriation, an attempt was made to grant it, provided the Ministers were forbidden to do certain things. Webster opposed this as unconstitutional and denied the right of the House to instruct the President in foreign affairs.

The ways in which the independence of the South American republics was recognized in 1822, and that of Texas at a later day, have little meaning. The Executive believed in and approved the measures and raised no question as to the manner.

In the light of the past Mr. Olney is right. The House, except in case of a declaration of war, has no voice in foreign affairs; has no right to pass a law to force the President to take a certain course toward any foreign power. He has sole right to initiate such matters, and only when consulted as to whether this particular treaty or convention shall be ratified, or this particular man appointed Minister or Ambassador or Consul has even the Senate a right to act.

JOHN BACH McMASTER.

Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 21, 1896.

WOMAN'S WAYS.

From The Philadelphia American.

Been a-hunting all creation
Fer them blamed old specs o' mine,
Had'm here this very mornin',
Sure as rain 'n harvest time.
Know I put 'em—same as usu'l—
On the shelf here, in the cup,
'Clare to goodness!
Can't find nothin'
When the wimmen
Clare things up.

Always puttin' things in order!
Sets m' blood a-billin' red
When these wimmen—tarnal nation!
Here they be, on top o' my head!
I'll be darned! I might uh knowed it;
Sorry now I kicked the pup.
Hain't it funny
Where the wimmen
Put things when they're
Clarin' up?

Not at Christmas Time.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Nobody is complaining now that a dollar buys too much.

CHOATE'S FRIENDS ALERT

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB NOT PUT ON RECORD.

Mr. Pavey's Attempt Blocked by Club Rules—Action Taken Yesterday by the Union League Committee.

The boom for Joseph H. Choate for the United States Senate was pushed by the Union Leaguers and the Choate Club yesterday in a way that was satisfactory to the anti-Platt men, but an attempt to put the Republican Club on record for him was blocked.

The Committee of Fifty from the Union League met early last evening at the clubhouse, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. Nearly every member was on hand. Chairman Guthrie presided. It was resolved to make an appeal to all Republican members of the Legislature to support Mr. Choate and to prosecute a campaign among the voters in each legislative district. A committee of five, to take charge of the campaign, is to be appointed by the Chairman. The action of the Choate Club in calling a mass meeting for Carnegie Hall to-morrow night was indorsed.

From the Union League Club some of the members of the committee went across the avenue to the Republican Clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue. There was a turnout there such as has not been seen of late. It was known that some of the anti-Platt men would present a resolution indorsing Mr. Choate, and there was a rallying of Mr. Platt's friends.

Dwight A. Lawrence, the "Dean of the Sage Corps," on whom "the machine" relies for advice while the boys do the work ordinarily, occupied a front seat last night when the meeting was called to order. Former Police Justice Clarence W. Meade, Commissioner Jacob A. Hess, William M. K. Olcott, Ellis H. Roberts, Police Magistrate Wentworth, and Julius M. Mayer were among the Platt contingent. William Brookfield, Henry L. Einstein, John Sabine Smith, Wilbur F. Wakeman, William Leary, Paul D. Cravath, Senator Frank D. Pavey, Edward Mitchell, J. M. Hawes, Mortimer C. Addoms, Deputy Commissioner Howard Payson Wilds, Arthur L. Merriam, and others who are prominent in the club, and most of whom are for Choate, were also there. Cornelius N. Bliss presided.

Mr. Pavey's Resolutions.

After the regular business had been attended to, Senator Pavey offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Republican Club of the City of New York, recognizing the eminent talents and character of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, and his fitness to represent the State of New York in the Senate of the United States, earnestly recommends to the Republican members of the Legislature that he be made the nominee of the Republican caucus for that office.

Resolved, further, That a committee of twenty-five be appointed by the President of the club, with instructions to take such steps as, in its discretion, may be wise and proper to secure the nomination and election of Mr. Choate to the United States Senate.

Resolved, further, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to each Republican member of the Legislature.

The constitution of the club provides that action of this nature, indorsing a candidate for any office, may be taken only when notice has been given at a previous meeting of the club. As soon as he had read the resolutions Senator Pavey began an explanation.

"I am aware," said he, "that under the constitution of the club action of this nature—"

"Discussion is not in order," said President Bliss; "the resolutions will go over until the next meeting."

"If I might be permitted," said Senator Pavey, "I am aware that the resolution cannot be considered to-night, but I have here a call for a special meeting of the club for next Monday night, signed by the required ten members. I suggest that the consideration of the resolution be made the business for that meeting."

Following this, there was a period of sparring as to the right of the meeting to determine whether a resolution or any other business could be made the subject of consideration at a special meeting which had not yet been called. Messrs. Hawes, John Proctor Clarke, Pavey, Paul D. Cravath, Wentworth, and others took part in this discussion. Without a vote it was agreed that the special meeting should determine for itself whether it would consider the resolution.

Both Sides Claim a Majority.

The Platt men were claiming last night that if the resolution had been put to vote they would have defeated it. The Choate men claimed they had enough to carry it, with twenty to spare.

The petition which Senator Pavey read for the special meeting next Monday night is directed to the Secretary of the club. It is signed by Samuel S. French, W. S. Bogg, Albert Englehart, A. R. Wetmore, William Brookfield, Paul D. Cravath, Frank D. Pavey, David B. Simpson, William D. Murphy, Montague Lessler, and A. O. Beebe.

Friends of Mr. Platt and of Mr. Choate say that during the next week there will be the liveliest kind of work among club members. The Platt men will try to prevent consideration by parliamentary tactics and questions of constitutional authority, unless they are convinced that they can beat it.

Paul D. Cravath said last night: "Speaking as a Choate man and for the Choate men, I have no fear to let the resolution come to a vote in the approved constitutional manner."

If the resolution is not considered at the special meeting, it will come up at the next regular meeting of the club. That will be Jan. 18. The law fixes a day on which a vote for United States Senator shall be taken by the Legislature, and that day is Jan. 19 this year. The Republican caucus will probably be held before the next regular meeting of the club. So the friends of Mr. Choate are going to push the question to a vote next Monday night, if possible.

The Committee on Nominations for officers of the club last night reported the following for the January election:

President—Arthur L. Merriam; Vice Presidents—Ellis H. Roberts, W. M. K. Olcott, Louis Sterne; Recording Secretary—J. A. Dutton; Corresponding Secretary—J. L. Wandling; Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft; Executive Committee—Alexander T. Mason, Alexander Caldwell, S. G. French, W. S. Baldwin, A. B. Beers, Victor Fincke, Frederic W. Jenks, Merritt, Charles H. Patrick, W. C. Roberts, F. C. Loveland, R. J. Lewis; Committee on Membership—Francis P. Furnold, Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., John Laimbeer, Jr.; Committee on Library—Philip Carpenter, J. T. Nicoll, Montague Lessler, Judah L. Taintor, T. D. Kenneson, Benjamin B. Hall, Henry V. Parsell, George A. Baker.

PLANS FOR THE MEETING.

Many Leading Republicans Expected at Carnegie Hall To-morrow.

Four or five young men were at work in the headquarters of the Choate Club, in the Equitable Building, yesterday sending out notices and tickets for the mass meeting to-morrow night in Carnegie Hall in Mr. Choate's interests.

The arrangements for the meeting are about completed. Edmund Wetmore, President of the club, will preside. Seth Low and Dr. Richard S. Storrs have written letters expressing regrets that they cannot be present and make addresses, as they were invited to do, and expressing themselves as favoring Mr. Choate's candidacy. Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo has also written a letter in which he declares for Mr. Choate.

The members of the club believe that many leading Republicans of the city will attend the mass meeting. Requests for tickets have been numerous, and in view of the short time since it was determined to hold the meeting, the number has been larger than was anticipated.

The committee in charge has decided to have no formal list of Vice Presidents. There would not be time to send invitations for men to act in that capacity and receive replies. The members of the Committee of Fifty from the Union League Club are expected to attend, with possibly a few exceptions.

HIS VOTES FOR MR. PLATT.

What Assemblyman Glen Wrote in Answer to Senator Pavey.

Assemblyman Harry M. Glen of Seneca Falls has written a reply to Senator Pavey's request for support of Mr. Choate, in which Mr. Glen declares with emphasis for Mr. Platt. Speaking of Mr. Choate, Mr. Glen says:

"His politics since I have known of him have been of the Mugwump, anti-organization kind, and I believe should he be fortunate enough to be elected to the office he seeks he would endeavor to further the ends of these malcontents, and would be influenced by the teachings of that hypocritical fraud, Charles H. Parkhurst."

Mr. Glen further says: "The Republican Party at the present times does not need orators or lawyers in the United States Senate. We have our Tillmans, Allens, and Peffers there now. We do not need any more wind in that august body this year. But we do need level-headed business men, who will vote and not talk. Such a man is Thomas C. Platt."

Mr. Glen closes with the statement that he will vote for Thomas C. Platt in preference to all others.

THE PATRIARCHS' BALL.

Gathering of New York's First Families at the Waldorf.

For the first time in the history of the Society of Patriarchs, which was organized twenty-three years ago, the hosts forsook Delmonico's, the scene of their former social splendor, and held their first ball of the season in the beautiful ballroom of the Waldorf last night.

The gathering brilliantly represented New York society at its best. The women wore rich and handsome gowns and splendid jewels, and made a display of wealth and beauty that is seen only at a Patriarchs' ball. The new ballroom was bewilderingly decorated.

The approaches were by the third entrance and the long corridor in West Thirty-third Street, and were decorated with palms and tropical plants. The large ballroom was a mass of garlands of American Beauty roses and white and pink roses, with a background of Southern wild smilax. The three immense mirrors were surrounded with trailings of smilax and pink roses, which were looped at the top by pale blue sashes to form arches, giving the mirrors the appearance of open doorways.

The gallery at the south end of the room was completely covered with trailing bands of Southern smilax, with pink, white, and red roses intertwined. Underneath the gallery a bower of rest was formed by divans and easy chairs, which were inclosed by huge palms and blooming plants of all sorts. The Marie Antoinette and Moorish rooms, as well as the smaller ballroom, were thrown open for promenades.

Lander's musicians and the Waldorf permanent orchestra furnished the music. The dancing was informal prior to the banquet, which was served in the Empire dining room at midnight. The menu was as follows:

Chaud.
Huitres Poulette.
Consommé de Volaille.
Terrapène Philadelphie.
Croquettes de Ris-de-Veau.
Bouchées de Volaille.
Canard Canvas Back.
Café.
Froid.
Filet de Boeuf, Macédoine.
Aspic de Foie Gras, Historia.
Mayonnaise de Volaille.
Salade de Homard.
Galantine Victoria.
Moët & Chandon. Sandwiches Assortis.
Imperial Brut. Rillettes.
Claret. Johannis Water.
Entremets de Douceur.
Meringues à la Crême. Charlotte Parisienne.
Gelée aux Abricots. Petits Fours.
Glaces Fantasie.

The Executive Committee, consisting of James P. Kernochan, W. Watts Sherman, and William C. Whitney, afterward announced the cotillion, which was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, in a spirited style.

Among those present, including the hosts, were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. N. E. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Miss Katherine Duer, Miss Alice Duer, Miss Caroline King Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Miss M. Whitney Dickey, Sir Roderick Cameron, the Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Eugene G. Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Miss Helen Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Miss Adèle Griswold Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven, Miss Marian A. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dwight Hayen, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, the Misses Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Miss Ethel Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Aymar, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Miss Eueretta Kernochan, Joseph H. Kernochan.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, Miss Helen H. Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston, Miss Clarisse Hazeltine Livingston, Miss Angelica Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. William Oothout, Miss Oothout, William C. Pell, Miss Estella Pell, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Miss Serena Rhinelander, the Misses Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, the Misses Robb, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, Miss L. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Constance Schieffelin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Miss Sybil Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Byam Kerby Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stevens, the Misses Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. John Steward, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Misses Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Lawrence Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Frederic Bronson Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, the Misses Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglass Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Miss Beatrix Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Miss Louise Astor Kane, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. John Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Jordan C. Mott, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimer de Rhan, Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sheldon, Miss Marion Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Cecil Landale, Miss Bertha Munde, Miss Thompson, Miss Ireland, Miss Floyd, Miss Parsons, Miss Keyes, and Miss Jackson.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.

—12:35 A. M.—8 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, flat of Henry Franklin; damage, $1,000.

—1:30 A. M.—381 Fourth Avenue, George Manson, druggist; damage, $10.

—3:20 A. M.—Eleventh Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, Swift Company; damage trifling.

—2:35 P. M.—303 East Eighty-third Street; damage trifling.

—3:50 P. M.—1,768 Amsterdam Avenue, dwelling of Mrs. Mott; damage, $50.

—2:40 P. M.—539 Broome Street, vacant building; damage, $50.

—5 P. M.—200 West One Hundred and First Street; Elizabeth Dolan; damage, $25.

—6:10 P. M.—22 Lispenard Street; Frank Herder; damage, $300.

—7:06 P. M.—72 Thompson Street; Jennie Serony; no damage.

—8:30 P. M.—946 Pearl Street; Samuel Arnstein; damage, $5,500.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

FEW IMPORTANT CHANGES FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.

Two New Melodramas by Old Actors and a Fairy Pantomime for the West Side Youngsters.

Excepting the production of Shakespeare's "Much Ado" at Daly's Theatre to-morrow night the week's theatrical programme offers nothing new that is notable. There are good actors and enjoyable plays on every hand, and there will be plenty of theatrical diversion for out-of-town visitors and those residents of the city who do not make their Christmas altogether a home holiday.

Of the new shows last night, that best suited to the season was the fairy pantomime, "The New Superba," at the Grand Opera House. Mr. Pitou's spacious and handsome west side playhouse was decorated with Christmas greens, and a big tree in the lobby was laden with toys and bonbons, which are to be given to children at the matinées.

"Superba" has a new equipment of showy scenery, and the brothers Schrode are as droll and nimble a pair of clowns as Dickens himself could have desired. There is no harlequinade, and the spoken dialogue continues till the last grand patriotic transformation scene.

But the continuity is somewhat strained by the "specialties," which include songs and dances quite appropriate to Eighth Avenue, though having no reference whatever to fairyland, and an exhibition of trained ponies, one of which, Banner, an experienced wrestler, is little better than a rascal. The way he treats an amiable darky who tries to wrestle with him ought to attract the notice of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Grown-Up Human Beings. Banner's sense of humor is probably a redeeming quality, and his intelligence is not to be disputed. He is a handsome fellow, too—but vain.

The mechanical tricks in the clowns' scenes are not all new, of course, but they are all ingenious and amusing, and there are many of them. There are lots of fairies, too, as well as giants, gnomes and demons, monks and robbers, and a bad fairy, who is quite comely and domestic in appearance—looking as if, with the right bringing-up, she might have been a good wife to some sober mechanic; but her wickedness is inexpressible. She even maltreats the English language.

The horseback leap over "the chasm of death" is charming, while the vision of the fairy ship sailing over a sea of roses, in which a large number of young female fairies are about to take a bath, is positively thrilling. There are three ballets and two intermissions.

"A MAN OF HONOR."

A Melodrama by Mark Price at the American Theatre.

"A Man of Honor," a new local melodrama, in five acts, by Mark Price, was presented to a large house at the American Theatre last night. The plot, which is full of stirring situations, deals with an Englishman, Duncan Romaine, who deserts his wife and comes to this country with his daughter under the name of Everett Lambert. After some years he hears of his first wife's death, and, returning to England, remarries. But the first wife reappears on the scene in the guise of a housekeeper, and is incarcerated by her husband in a madhouse, from which she is rescued in a thrilling manner. As Everett Lambert, Charles Riegel gave a portrayal of the crafty Englishman, satisfactory to the spectators, and as the daughter, Kate Lambert, Helen Macbeth was attractive. Annie Ward Tiffany was admirable in the rôle of Mrs. Dolan.

Eugene Conlan	A. S. Lipman
Lawyer Milton	Edmund D. Lyons
Leo Donnelli	William Courtleigh
Everett Lambert	Charles Riegel
Charles Morgan, M. D.	Benjamin R. Graham
James Knox	J. W. Hague
Johnnie Dolan	R. F. Sullivan
Doctor Hanson	Walter Craven
Little Ned	Arthur Ebbets
Bill Cooper	John F. DeGez
Mack Gaston	Harry F. Devere
Edward Dickson	William Spencer
Frank Gordon	Joseph Cusack
Mrs. Romaine	Louise Rial
Kate Lambert	Helen Macbeth
Mrs. Dolan	Annie Ward Tiffany
Elena Donnelli	Blanche Rice
The Matron	Belle Pierson

A PLAY BY McKEE RANKIN.

"True to Life" Acted at the Murray Hill Theatre.

"True to Life," McKee Rankin's new play, was presented by the author at the Murray Hill Theatre last night and favorably received by a large audience. The plot centres on the story of a convict, Philip Garth, who has served twenty-four years in prison. After his release he finds his way to a room, where he discovers, through a portrait of himself, his daughter, now a widow with a child. The meeting between the father and child is affecting. The convict's wife, now a retired opera singer, also reappears. While the piece is intensely melodramatic, it is interesting, and the "comic relief" is satisfying.

In the rôle of Philip Garth, Mr. Rankin's acting is strong and capable. Frederic Paulding appears as a philanthropic merchant, Stephen Baldwin.

As the young widow, Miss Nance O'Neill made a promising début.

Stephen Baldwin	Frederick Paulding
Benjamin F. Featherley	Richard Sherman
Judge Theodore Mott	John E. Ince
Ebenezer Jukins	Charles Willard
Tim Higgins	Charles Crosby
Peter Bullard	William Robyns
Patrick Monahan	Edward Wright
Arthur Dunning	Ledley Devere
Annie Dunning	Nance O'Neill
Olive Baldwin	Louise Mackintosh
Carlton	Annie Leonard
Mary Ellen Higgins	Jennie Elberts
Mollie Smith	Helen Lee
Phillip Garth	McKee Rankin

Theatres and Music Halls.

—"A Good Thing," John McNally's lively farce, is presented at the Harlem Opera House this week by Peter F. Dailey's company.

—The Christmas attractions at Koster & Bial's, besides Yvette Guilbert, who is drawing good houses, are Williams and Walker, Alar and the Zedoras, Press Eldridge, Wormwood's trained animals, and the biograph.

—Charles Hoyt's new piece called "A Contented Woman" was produced last night at the National Theatre in Washington, before a distinguished audience. It will be performed at Hoyt's Theatre in this city Jan. 4.

—Jefferson De Angelis assumed the rôle of Pat O'Hara in "Brian Boru" at the Broadway Theatre last night. He was enthusiastically received. It is understod that he appeared with the consent of both the adapters of his new operetta, to whom he is also under contract.

—The Lumière cinematographe is exhibited this week at the Eden Musée. The views which are shown every half hour include railroad pictures, sham battles, street views, and "snap shots" taken during Li Hung Chang's visit. The Koevessy Band concerts are given in the Winter garden every afternoon and evening.

—"Der Weg zum Herzen" will be to-night's German play at the Irving Place Theatre. "Gebildete Menschen" will be acted to-morrow night. Thursday "Der Bibliothekar" will be presented, and the Christmas-night piece will be "The Spendthrift." This will be repeated Saturday afternoon and evening.

—At Keith's Union Square Theatre the Christmas week "continuous" programme is varied and interesting. Bessie Bonehill appears in clever character songs, and Amann, the mimic, is another new performer there. Others are Woodword and his preternaturally intelligent seals, the George French troupe of skaters and bicyclists, and forty others.

—At the Olympia Music Hall a very attractive bill is presented this week. Besides Louise Beaudet, the principal performers are James Thornton, the three Vilona sisters, Josephine Sabel, Falk and Seamon, Adele Purvis, the Florenz troupe, the De Foreests, and Ando, Omme, and Little Alright. In the Winter garden, the Bal Champêtre programme includes bicycle polo, French quadrille dancing, and the whimsicalities of Mr. "Chuck" Connors.

—The Savoy Theatre, formerly called Herrmann's and the Gaiety, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, was opened last night by Lionel E. Lawrence, who proposes to produce American plays by American authors, with a stock company. The house was crowded last night, thus indicating a profitable beginning—of course. Most of the spectators were evidently folks who rarely go to the theatre. The play was called "Society Shadows," and the author's name was not revealed. The trouble involved in this work began in a Swiss chalet, (which did duty as an attic room in a New York tenement house,) where a young inventor of forty-eight Summers was "discovered" in a starving condition, although the table groaned under a load of cold mutton chops and hard-boiled eggs. To him, entered a "mystery," (otherwise Miss Jeffreys Lewis,) and the result of their interview was that the inventor married an "innocent sinner," for the sake of food and lodging, and thereafter repented at leisure. There is some sort of elemental strength in this piece, which was founded, perhaps, on a short story by Emile Zola. But it will not serve to heighten the merriment of Yuletide. Mr. W. A. Whitecar was the young inventor, and Miss Maud Winter the "innocent sinner."

MELBA AS VIOLETTA.

The Famous Soprano Makes Her First Appearance in Verdi's "La Traviata."

That the most popular colorature soprano of the day should not have sung Violetta Valery in Verdi's "La Traviata" until last night is in itself a commentary on the state of musical taste in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. A dozen years ago it would hardly have been possible for a light soprano to have attained Mme. Melba's position without the inclusion of this rôle in her repertory. Now sopranos of her class are expected to sing the more lyric parts in the dramatic works, and Juliet, Marguerite, and Elsa are more influential factors in molding a reputation than Semiramide, Lucia, and Violetta. It is the singer now who keeps the old works alive and before the public, and even at that their attractive power is small. The audience last night was not such as should have greeted the legitimate successor of Patti in a new part.

Mme. Melba achieved a triumphant success with the public. This ought to be recorded for the benefit of those who regard public applause as the final verdict. But it may be added without hesitation that the lady achieved an artistic success, not wholly unqualified, but certainly brilliant. Mme. Melba is ungraceful, and the symbols which she selects for the expression of grief and despair are such as might be expected of a person far below Violetta Valery in natural refinement. It was her action that militated against the possibility of complete success last night; but there fault finding must cease. She sang superbly, at times gloriously, and with an utter freedom of style and abandon that were amazing and delightful. Her "Ah, fors e lui" was the least successful of her important numbers, but "Semper libera" she sang in a dazzling style.

In the second act she had an opportunity to display her command of pathos, and she used it well. Her voice was full of tears, and she was at times really touching in her vocal simulation of misery. If her acting had been as artistic as her singing, she would have stirred the audience to deep enthusiasm. But it must be said that on the whole her pathetic work was as good as it was unexpected, for Mme. Melba has not taught us to expect from her the note of sorrow. Comparison is not criticism, and therefore it is unnecessary to compare Mme. Melba's performance of the part with that of Mme. Patti; but it can be said that the new Violetta is quite competent to fill the place of the one who has passed her prime. Signor Cremonini was a very wooden Alfredo, but he partly atoned for his lack of facial expression and the picket-fence pattern of his demeanor by singing his music generally very well indeed, but he has not yet good control of his mezza voce. Signor Ancona's Germont is really annoying. It cannot be possible that such a good old man chrutted about in such a self-conscious manner and went out of his way to search for vibrato vices. There are several other personages in this opera, but as they are of small significance they need no comment here. The mounting of the opera was sufficient unto the day thereof, and the orchestra played smoothly. Signor Bevignani conducted.

FIRE IN A BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Mary Moore's Boarders in Brooklyn Narrowly Escape Suffocation.

A fire started on the first floor of the boarding house of Mrs. Mary Moore, 95 Clark Street, Brooklyn, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A defective register caused it. A servant was awakened by the smoke. She roused Mrs. Moore, and the two women ran through the house screaming "Fire!"

The smoke became thicker, and soon it poured through the lower windows. Two policemen turned in alarms, and then ran back. By this time the house was filled with a thick, black smoke. Nearly all of the eighteen boarders ran down stairs in all sorts of dishabille.

When the firemen arrived, a young man was hanging from a fourth-story window. The firemen slowly raised a ladder.

"Hurry," screamed the young man. "I'm suffocating. I'll drop."

"Jump," yelled one of the firemen.

"No, don't jump," shouted several men excitedly. "You're all right."

The ladder reached only to the third-story window. The young man was about to drop, when a fireman ran up the ladder with a scaling hook and brought him down. He disappeared without giving his name.

It was then discovered that Frederick A. Hoyt, a lodger on the top floor, had not appeared. Foreman Fitzgerald, Assistant Foreman Collins, and Fireman Doran of Truck 8 ran up the ladder and scaled to the fourth story. They groped their way through the smoke and discoverd Hoyt lying on the door sill. They carried him to the street, where he soon revived.

The fire was quickly extinguished, but the firemen said it was the smokiest small fire they had seen in years. The damage amounted to about $600, fully insured.

Chicago Has a Lampist.

From The Chicago Tribune.

An "assistant lampist" is about to be chosen for the Post Office Building. As indicated by his title, he will assist the "lampist." The only important part of the proceeding is that the department, presumably through the personal efforts of Postmaster Hesing, is trying to force a new word into the language. It has taken the ordinary word lamp, wantonly added "ist" to it, and called the result a person "who doesn't know enough about electricity to be called an electrician, but who is too well posted to be designated a lamp trimmer." The work of the "lampist" is to care for the lamps, or as many as convenient. The "assistant lampist" will care for the rest of the lamps.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 21.—The Everett Schoolhouse, a four-room structure, was damaged $3,500 by fire to-day, and $5,000 recently expended in sanitary improvements was also lost. The children were marshaled by the teachers, and all marched without confusion from the building.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 21.—The Bee jobrooms, at 136-138 St. Clair Street, were gutted by fire last evening. The loss is estimated at $50,000 on stock and machinery, and $10,000 on building. The building next door, occupied by The Toledo Commercial and The Toledo Express, was slightly damaged. Hadley & Fullager are the proprietors of the jobroom.

GOOD HOSPITAL DONATIONS.

Encouraging Reports to the Saturday and Sunday Associations.

A stated meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. There were present George Macculloch Miller, President, and Messrs. Isaac Wallach, the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, Louis Stix, Eugene H. Conklin, George P. Cammann, Walter H. Lewis, Dr. Leonard Weber, Henry Rosenwald, Robert Olyphant, A. H. Wellington, R. von der Emde, Dr. H. D. Nichols, John S. Bussing, F. X. Dietlin, Edwin Einstein, Bradford Rhodes, Abraham Nelson, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. F. F. Thompson, and Mrs. Robert Waller.

F. F. Cook, the general agent, made a report on the collection now in progress, and especially on the subject of trade auxiliaries. Under the direction of the Campaign Committee, and with the active assistance of Messrs. Wallach and Schiff, he had succeeded in organizing nearly a dozen new auxiliaries. For these auxiliaries the following gentlemen will make collections: Bankers and brokers, R. J. Cross; clothing, Marcus M. Marks; clothiers' trimmings, Warren O. Goddard; hats and caps, E. Denzer; oils, paints, and varnish, A. B. Ansbacher; drugs and chemicals, Mr. Kuttroff; toys, Leo Schlesinger; furniture and lumber, Isaac Herts; millinery, silks, and ribbons, Samuel Kridel; ladies' and children's clothing, Max Rosenthal; ladies' underwear, Eugene Galland; machinery, Max Nathan. Other trades are still being organized.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, President of the Woman's Auxiliary, explained how it is proposed to increase the "Woman's Fund" of the collection. The association expressed its concurrence with them, and promised its active support in carrying them out.

Mrs. John A. Lowery, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary, reported that the woman's fund amounted to $4,000, while last year at this date it was $3,000.

The outlook for the general collection is that it will be the largest in the history of the association.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Bradley T. Johnson of Baltimore is at the Astor.

—Congressman John Simpkins of Massachusetts is at the Albemarle.

—Edward Everett of Boston and John G. Deshler of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Holland.

—James R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the United States Embassy at London, is at the Savoy.

—E. M. Switzer of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bowne, and Charles B. Tarr of Philadelphia are at the Brevoort.

—Capt. W. C. Manning, United States Army; D. H. Clark of Boston, and James Long of Philadelphia are at the Everett.

—Justice Edward D. White of the United States Supreme Court and Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany are at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Senator Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming, Col. George C. Gorham of Washington, and Gen. E. A. McAlpin are at the Gilsey.

—Charles E. Sumner of Toledo, Franklin Selleck of Buffalo, B. F. Neilson of Boston, and H. E. Hawley of Boston are at the Normandie.

—Herman Stump, United States Commissioner General of Immigration, and Logan Carlisle of the Treasury Department are at the Cambridge.

—Andrew D. White of Ithaca, Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, and Francis Hendricks of Syracuse are at the Fifth Avenue.

—B. L. Cook of Chicago, W. J. Thomas of Washington, and Edward H. Wise, J. B. Chastain, and J. S. Lawrence of Baltimore are at the Imperial.

—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of Boston, Hugh McMillan and H. B. Ledyard of Detroit, and James Tulinghast of Buffalo are at the Manhattan.

—Henry B. Cutter of Philadelphia, George H. Thomas of Buffalo, Thomas W. Roche of Boston, and J. Boykin Lee of Baltimore are at the Marlborough.

—George S. Landers of Boston, G. K. Morrow of Chicago, H. S. Packard of Philadelphia, and W. H. Hamilton of Syracuse are at the Grand Union.

—Daniel F. Gordon of Albany, Henry Eames of Chicago, N. B. Austin of Binghamton, and J. S. Casey, United States Army, are at the Park Avenue.

—Ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, Judge John M. Davy of Rochester, and W. L. Elkins and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—State Senators Joseph Mullin and Frank W. Higgins, State Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn, and Congressman George B. McClellan are at the Murray Hill.

—John H. Day of Albany, M. E. Howard of Boston, H. L. Harris of Chicago, and S. Wainwright of Pittsburg are at the Metropole.

—H. C. Hawks of Boston, W. E. Smith of Chicago, John L. Jackson of Philadelphia, and S. C. Martin of St. Louis are at the Astor.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Corliss Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. A. Corliss, linens; Hotel Albert.

—Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, housefurnishing goods; S. Wohl, ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Freeman Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; D. A. Freeman, piece goods, 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

—Gardner, S. W. & Co., Belvedere, N. J.; C. Gardner, hardware; Smith's Tower House.

—Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—The W. Hengerer Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hengerer, dry goods; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Netherland.

—Mann, J. H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, notions; C. J. Barnard, dress goods; G. Williams, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—McCrea, W. A., Canton, Ohio; notions; St. Denis Hotel.

—Plant & Isaac, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Isaac, furnishing goods; 102 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, ribbons; 120 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Strause Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strause, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Sullivan, Hettrick & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, zephyrs; Hoffman House.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; G. Pattersen, gloves; St. Denis Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; E. C. Rowe, clothing, 415 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. Joseph Wood Cushman of 482 West Twenty-third Street has sent out cards for days at home; Tuesdays, Jan. 5 and Jan. 12.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren of 20 West Fifty-sixth Street will give a dinner to a party of friends this evening in honor of Mrs. Joseph Drexel, mother of the hostess.

—The first of a series of informal dances to be given at the Fencers Club during the season will be held Jan. 15, under the patronage of Mrs. Charles Worthington, Mrs. William B. Colby, Mrs. Clarence C. Ross, Mrs. Daniel C. French and Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin.

—The first meeting of the Fortnightly Music Club was held in the parlors of Mrs. Fisher of 48 East Fifty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon. An enjoyable programme was given by Miss Kenys, soprano; Mrs. Van De Veer Green, contralto, Heinrich Meyer, bass, and McKenzie Forbes, tenor.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

David M. Hildreth, Sr.

Heart failure was the cause of the sudden death of David M. Hildreth, Sr., yesterday forenoon at his residence, 48 Irving Place.

He was one of the most widely known hotel proprietors in this section, and years ago made a reputation with the Varandah and St. Charles Hotels in New Orleans. He managed here the Metropolitan Hotel, which closed in 1894, and the West End Hotel at Long Branch.

During the last few days dyspepsia bothered him, and yesterday morning his breakfast was served to him in bed. About 9 o'clock his wife found him apparently asleep. Her efforts to arouse him proved vain.

Mr. Hildreth was born at Springfield, Mass., Dec. 28, 1821. He started in business in Lynn as a clerk in a general merchandise store. In 1846 he went to New Orleans where he entered the partnership of E. R. Mudge & Co., in the management of the Varandah Hotel. This partnership lasted five years, until the rebuilding of the St. Charles Hotel in that city, which he opened with O. E. Hall as a partner on Jan. 25, 1852. He sold out his interest in 1862, and traveled in Europe until 1864, when he purchased a half interest in the famous New York Hotel from Hiram Cranston. This house stood at Broadway and Washington Place, and in its day was the favorite resort of Southerners sojourning in the city. Mr. Hildreth's connection with the New York Hotel ceased in 1871.

Two years later he secured a half interest in the West End Hotel at Long Branch, the firm name being Presbury & Hildreth. In 1883 he bought Presbury's interest, and since then had managed the house with his son, Walter E. In 1889, with his son Walter E., and F. J. Allen of the Astor House, he obtained the management of the old Metropolitan Hotel at Broadway and Prince Street, which he con

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Awarded to Bidders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Bids for $2,780,000 first mortgage bonds now held in the sinking fund of the Central Pacific Railroad Company were opened at the Treasury Department to-day. These awards were made: Speyer & Co., New York, Central Pacific, 1897, $218,000 at 100 and accrued interest; Central Pacific, 1898, $1,320,000 at 100½ and accrued interest. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, Union Pacific, 1896 and 1897, $338,000 at 103.05; Union Pacific, 1898 and 1899, $601,000 at 103.30; Kansas Pacific, 1896, $142,000 at 109. Asiel & Co., New York, Kansas Pacific, 1895, $158,000 at 105.51.

The Government had been guaranteed a price for these bonds, and prospective bidders were notified that bids below this would be rejected. The guarantors were J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. of New York. They offered to take all the bonds at par and interest at least, or none. A computation showed that the highest bids in each group would net the Government about $600 more than the Morgan guarantee, and the awards were made as stated.

The offer of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. amounted to 102.86.

Charges on Excess Baggage.

An investigation into the alleged excessive charges by railroad companies on commercial travelers' extra baggage is to be made by the Committee on Railway Transportation of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. F. B. Thurber, Chairman of that committee, and Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the board, are sending out a large number of circular letters this week to merchants and manufacturers throughout the country. Prompt answers are solicited to seven questions, of which the following are the chief ones: "What is the average expense per day of each of your traveling salesmen for railroad passenger fare while actually traveling?" "What is the expense of each per day for charges on excess baggage?" (That is, baggage over the 150-pound limit.) "What is the weight of each trunk and contents when packed with samples?"

It is the intention of the Board of Trade and Transportation to tabulate the replies received, and if a grievance is found, the matter will formally submitted for the consideration of the board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

Hendricks and the Manhattan.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—The hearing before Attorney General Hancock on the complaint of Mortimer Hendricks against the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company will take place Jan. 2 in Albany, unless the parties interested shall determine to go to Syracuse Wednesday and have the hearing there in Mr. Hancock's office.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—For the National Monetary Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, Jan. 12-14, the Joint Traffic Association has set one fare for the round trip.

—A mogul engine, weighing, with its tender, more than 134 tons, is this week to be added to the service of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company.

—A controversy between the Chicago and Western Indiana and the Atchison Company has been settled by the first-named transferring three tracts of land, for which the Atchison pays $230,385.

—Receiver Malott of the Vandalia line has abolished the office of General Superintendent, held by H. L. Miller, several officials and clerks have been dispensed with, and salaries have been reduced from 15 to 35 per cent.

—Clinton G. Hancock, General Passenger Agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, died Sunday at Philadelphia, aged fifty-five. He had been identified with railroad service twenty-four years, always with the Reading, and was widely known and esteemed.

—In fulfillment of a promise made during the campaign, contingent on the defeat of Jarvis, President Ingalls of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and Chesapeake and Ohio Railways, has ordered six locomotives, to cost $11,000 each, of the Richmond Locomotive Works.

—Frank S. Gannon, who is to be Third Vice President and General Manager of the Southern Railway, will be succeeded as a General Eastern Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by J. Van Smith, who has been General Superintendent of this road's lines west of the Ohio River.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Second Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, First Artillery, is relieved from further duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and upon the expiration of his five months' sick leave, will join his battery.

—Capt. Thomas Cruss, Assistant Quartermaster, recently appointed, is ordered to take station at Washington, D. C., and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Washington, Md.

—First Lieut. James L. Wilson, Fourth Artillery, will repair to this city and report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for duty pertaining to the construction and repair of buildings, &c., at Fort Delaware, Del., and Finn's Point, N. J.

—Second Lieut. Meriwether L. Walker, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, and will repair to Seattle, Washington, and report to Capt. Harry Taylor, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders, with station at Seattle.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon R. M. Kennedy has been ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Surgeon Robert Whiting is ordered to examination for retirement on account of physical disability.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Triple Land Company of North Tonawanda, Niagara County; capital, $110,000. Directors—Chilion W. Farrar, George M. Trefts, and Richard E. Townsend of Buffalo.

—Geneva Telephone Company, to operate in Geneva, Ontario County; capital, $6,000. Directors—Frederick S. Bronson, Charles H. Stearns, Rob Roy MacG. Converse of Geneva, and others.

—The Student Company of New York City, to publish and sell books; capital, $5,000. Directors—Timothy F. Allen, Paul Allen, Timothy F. Allen, Jr., and Benjamin E. Hale of New York City.

—Queens County Boiler Works of Long Island City; capital, $15,000. Directors—Elizabeth Hagan, Kate Daly, and Frank Daly of Long Island City, and James J. Conway of New York City.

—Sol Sayles Company of New York City, to manufacture food and food products; capital, $100,000. Directors—Solomon Sayles, Jacob Sayles, John S. Dawley, William E. Caseholt, and George H. Orear of New York City.

He Bought a Small Menagerie.

Five monkeys, twenty parrots, two snakes, three armadillos, and nine marmosets arrived yesterday on the steamship Dunstan. Capt. David Jones, the vessel's master, brought them up from Para on his own account, and he is going to sell them to a South Street dealer. He fed them himself and kept them in his "locker," he said, with jesting reference to his immortal name. They were really kept in boxes between decks. The snakes are twelve feet long and are the common Brazil land snakes, being quite harmless.

Miscellaneous.

SS Myrtledene, (Br.,) Capt. Melburne, which arr. at Leith Dec. 18 from Norfolk, encountered heavy weather on the passage, during which her decks were swept and sundry damage sustained.

Brig Vidonia, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from St. John's, N. F., which arrived at Oporto Dec. 11, had to jettison part of her cargo during the voyage. The vessel was damaged in the storm she went through.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—SS Port Philip, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Japan and China for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, sld. from Swansea for New York Dec. 19.

SS St. Irene, (Br.,) Capt. Attree, sld. from Liverpool for New York Dec. 19.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Sonderhoff, sld. from Hamburg for New York Dec. 19.

SS Matteawan, (Amer.,) Capt. Beynon, sld. from Avonmouth for New York yesterday.

SS Solveig, (Nor.,) Capt. Rodseth, sld. from Manchester for New York yesterday.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from New York Dec. 1, arr. at Naples Dec. 17.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York Nov. 12, arr. at Trieste Dec. 18.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York Dec. 9, arr. at Gibraltar Dec. 18, and proceeded.

SS Vasco, (Br.,) Capt. Ashford, from New York Dec. 1, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunger, from New York Nov. 23, via Norfolk, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Conemaugh, (Amer.,) Capt. Herriman, from New York Dec. 5, arr. at Southampton yesterday.

SS Rock Light, (Br.,) Capt. Parton, from New York Nov. 28, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Lord Warwick, (Br.,) Capt. Veysey, from New York, via Queenstown, arr. at Leith yesterday.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlewein, from New York for Copenhagen, Stettin, &c., passed Lewis Island to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn,* via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris,* via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria,* via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Nordam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Gonaives, Port au Prince, and Petit Goave, per steamship Alps, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alps";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Holstein; at 11 AM for Newfoundland per steamship Trave; at 1 PM for La Plata Country direct, per steamship Bellaura; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa. Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 12:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia which are sent via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 3, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Auranin with British mails for Australia,) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises Hamburg-American Line of the

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main by the **Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA** will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship **MADIANA**, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for **WINDWARD ISLANDS**, returning via **JAMAICA**, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

Arrived—New York, Monday, Dec. 21.

SS Dunstan, (Br.,) Jones, Ceara Nov. 20 and Para Dec. 9, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Liberty, (Br.,) Forbes, Pernambuco Dec. 4, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Pawnee, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Louisiana, Kemble, from New Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Rio Grande, Staples, Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Hirschfeld, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Baudelon, Havre Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M. to-day.

SS City of Washington, Burley, Tampico Dec. 13 and Havana 17th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Nasmyth, Eaton, Santos Nov. 21, Victoria Dec. 1, and St. Lucia 13th, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Dec. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Salter, Rio Janeiro Dec. 2, Pernambuco 7th, and St. Lucia 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Advance, Henderson, Colon Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Panama Railroad and Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 A. M. to-day.

Sailed.

SS Valencia, for Colon; Wells City, for Bristol; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 21, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Spoken.

Schooner Margaret A. May, from Savannah for Baltimore, was spoken Dec. 20, in latitude 33.14, longitude 75.03, by steamer Rio Grande.

Miscellaneous.

SS Myrtledene, (Br.,) Capt. Melburne, which arr. at Leith Dec. 18 from Norfolk, encountered heavy weather on the passage, during which her decks were swept and sundry damage sustained.

Brig Vidonia, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from St. John's, N. F., which arrived at Oporto Dec. 11, had to jettison part of her cargo during the voyage. The vessel was damaged in the storm she went through.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—SS Port Philip, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Japan and China for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, sld. from Swansea for New York Dec. 19.

DEPUTY SHERIFF ARRESTED.

Charged with Robbing a Store in Which He Was Keeper.

Frederick Witzberg, a Deputy Sheriff, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in Essex Market Court, yesterday, on the charge of having robbed a grocery store, in which he had been placed as keeper.

The store, which is at 7 Forsyth Street, belongs to Max Valenzweig. A judgment was recently obtained against Valenzweig, and the Sheriff levied on the stock of groceries. Witzberg was placed in charge of the store. Valenzweig tried to get a writ of replevin, but in the meantime placed Frank Polk in the store to watch the stock. Polk reported to him that Witzberg had carried away some of the stock. Valenzweig complained to the Eldridge Street Police Station, and Detective Monahan was assigned to watch the store for a few days and nights.

The detective says he saw Witzberg coming out of the store at 11:30 o'clock Sunday night with a large satchel. He stopped Witzberg, and on opening the satchel found in it a miscellaneous collection of cans of condensed milk, shoe blacking, clothes pins, candles, dried apples, sardines, and matches.

Witzberg wanted to pay for the articles when arraigned before Magistrate Mott. He was held in $300 bail for further examination.

Real Estate Men Elect Officers.

The Real Estate Auctioneers' Association held its annual meeting and election yesterday. James L. Wells presided. The officers elected are: President—James L. Wells; Vice President—Morris Wilkins; Treasurer—William M. Ryan; Secretary—D. Phoenix Ingraham. The Executive Committee elected comprises Louis Mesier, A. M. Arneberg, Peter F. Meyer, Philip A. Smyth, and William F. Redmond.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...7:21	Sun sets...4:86	Moon rises...7:13	

HIGH WATER DEC. 22.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
8:40 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	10:24 A. M.
9:16 P. M.	9:35 P. M.	11:24 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 22.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Aladdin	Queenstown	Dec. 10
Alsatia	Gibraltar	Dec. 6
Anchoria	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Cevic	Liverpool	Dec. 11
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Dec. 19
Columbia	Gibraltar	Dec. 14
Curacao	St. Thomas	Dec. 16
Ems	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
El Dorado	New Orleans	Dec. 17
George Heaton	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Iona	Shields	Nov. 21
Kensington	Antwerp	Dec. 12
Manitou	Gibraltar	Nov. 27
Micmac	Swansea	Dec. 4
Mobile	London	Dec. 10
Pauline	Shields	Nov. 18
Peconic	Gibraltar	Dec. 4
Rhodora	Swansea	Dec. 4
Seminole	Jacksonville	Dec. 19
Sorrento	Havre	Dec. 6
Terrier	Dunkirk	Dec. 7
TorrBoldam	Gibraltar	Dec. 3
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Dec. 10

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23.

Asturia	Hamburg	Dec. 8
Havel	Bremen	Dec. 13
Samaritan	London	Dec. 9
Seneca	Havana	Dec. 19
Teutonic	Liverpool	Dec. 16

THURSDAY, DEC. 24.

Antilla	Nassau	Dec. 10
Montabelle	St. Thomas	Dec. 18
Georgian	London	Dec. 19
Hebe	Hamburg	Dec. 15
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Dec. 21
Orinoco	St. Thomas	Dec. 20
Wells City	Swansea	Dec. 10

FRIDAY, DEC. 25.

Campania	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Jersey City	Swansea	Dec. 12
San Marcos	Galveston	Dec. 19
Ville de St. Nazarre	Curacao	
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Dec. 12

SATURDAY, DEC. 26.

Cydonia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Hindoo	Hull	Dec. 12
New York	Southampton	Dec. 19
Niagara	Nassau	Dec. 22
Orsino	Gibraltar	Dec. 11
Prussia	Hamburg	Dec. 14

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Lahn	Dec. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Holstein	Dec. 22	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Alps	Dec. 22	Gonaives	24 State St.
Philadelphia	Dec. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Circolian	Dec. 23	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Sarnia	Dec. 23	Naples	61 Broadway.
Yucatan	Dec. 23	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	Dec. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Dec. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Dec. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Werkendam	Dec. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Alene	Dec. 26	Kingston	24 State St.
Andes	Dec. 26	Halifax	24 State St.
Gascogne	Dec. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Dec. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Dec. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	Dec. 26	W'd'd Isl's.	29 Broadway.
Havel	Dec. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Dec. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Dec. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	Dec. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Trinidad	Dec. 30	Barmuda	39 Broadway.
Teutonic	Dec. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Dec. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Dec. 31	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Ardanhu	Jan. 1	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Massachusetts	Jan. 1	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Jan. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Jan. 7	N'ples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Jan. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
K.Wilhelm II.	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Jan. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Champagne	Jan. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Jan. 16	London	1 Broadway.
Lahn	Jan. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Jan. 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Jan. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Lahn, Tu., Dec. 22, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 29, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Dec. 30, 10 AM | †Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM
*Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 AM | †Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Steamers of January 5th and January 16th will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Gelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to
Cherbourg, Paris; Southampton (London), & Hamburg
SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Dec. 23 | PARIS.....Jan. 13
NEW YORK....Dec. 30 | NEW YORK....Jan. 20
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 6 | ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Dec. 23, noon | Westernland, Jan. 6, noon
Kensington, Dec. 30, 1 PM | Southwark, Jan. 13, 1 PM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Dec. 26, 10 AM | Lucania, Jan. 16, 2 PM
Campania, Jan. 2, 3 PM | Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM
Aurania, Jan. 9, 10 AM | Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamer leaves Pier 24 N. R., foot of Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 23 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P.M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P.M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Canajoharie, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and **3:35 P. M.** daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO NEW YORK CITY.

"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 225 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. and Third Av., New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Hamburg-American Line.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, Receiver. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Saratoga and New Paltz.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Dec. 23, Noon		Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon	
Teutonic, Dec. 30, Noon		Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon	
Britannic, Jan. 6, Noon		Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon	
Majestic, Jan. 13, Noon		Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon	

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

BELGIC.....Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Jan. 4, March 29, May 31
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Feb. 1, April 19, June 21
EMPRESS OF CHINA...March 1, May 10, July 12
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, Jan. 8. WARRIMOO, Feb. 8.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply to 353

SPAIN PREPARING FOR WAR

THE MARINE AND WAR MINISTERS ACTIVE IN THEIR WORK.

A Circular to be Issued Regarding the Vulnerable Points in the United States—Activity in the Dock Yards.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—The Correspondencia is authority for the statement that naval and military plans to be carried out in the event of war between Spain and the United States have already been formed, and approved by Admiral Beranger and Gen. Azcaraga, respectively Ministers of Marine of War. The policy of Spain, according to this statement, will be to act upon the defensive in Cuba, but to be in readiness to take the offensive if the forces of the United States should attempt to make a landing upon the island.

The home dock yards have become the scene of the greatest activity, and hundreds of additional men have been employed in each yard to carry out the orders of Admiral Beranger to expedite work upon the warships and transports which are being repaired and got in readiness for service. The Minister of Marine has also telegraphed to the Compagnie Française des Forges et Chantiers, requiring that company to carry out the special orders placed with the concern with the least possible delay, and has received a reply that everything will be hurried along as speedily as the facilities of the company will admit.

The Spanish cruiser Pelayo will be ready to sail by Jan. 1, when she will proceed under sealed orders. It is understood that she is destined for Cuban waters.

The Heraldo announces that the Minister of War is preparing a pamphlet for distribution among the officers of the army and the navy as well, which will contain topographic maps of the United States, copious data of the situation and condition of the American fortresses and military organization, the facilities afforded by the American railways, their availability for military purposes, &c. The pamphlet will also contain suggestions as to the best modes of attack upon the vulnerable points of the American coast and interior, and directions as to the methods to be employed to effect the best results in making reprisals upon the commercial ports of the United States.

The opinions upon the situation, as expressed by the newspapers of Madrid and other Spanish cities this morning, abound in violent denunciations of the attitude of the United States Government, but agree that the United States Senators ought not to be taken too seriously.

A Cabinet council will be held to-morrow, which will be devoted exclusively to consideration of the international situation.

JULIO SANGUILY TRIED AGAIN.

The Spanish Court Takes Until To-day to Consider the Evidence.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—The civil trial of Julio Sanguily, a naturalized American citizen, on charges of conspiracy against the Spanish Government, began at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the Audencia. Sanguily was arrested a long time ago, and was tried by court-martial, which sentenced him to life imprisonment. The United States Government, however, intervened in his behalf on the ground that his trial by a military tribunal was not in accordance with the terms of the Spanish-American treaty, and he was granted a new trial before the Supreme Court. The case excites much interest here owing to the prominence of the prisoner and the questions involved, and a large crowd assembled in front of the building in which the trial is held to witness the entry and departure of the accused.

Sanguily was brought from the Cabanas Fortress under the escort of sixteen armed soldiers, and Azcuy and Sanchez, two witnesses, who were detained to testify against him, were also brought to court by an armed escort.

The courtroom is a small one, and it was impossible for the many persons anxious to witness the proceedings to gain entrance. There were five Judges on the bench, and Vice Consul General Springer, who is acting as Consul General in the absence of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, was assigned a special seat near the Justices.

After the usual preliminaries, counsel for the defense claimed that the tribunal was illegally constituted, since six Justices should preside and not five, and he therefore disputed the competency of the Court to hear and decide the case. He claimed that the prisoner was entitled to a trial by six Judges, according to the law ruling in 1821, when the Spanish-American protocol was drawn, and that he should not be tried under the law of 1877. He made a motion to this effect, but it was overruled. The defense announced that it would later protest against the decision.

The taking of evidence then began. The Chief of Police and an Inspector were the first witnesses. Their evidence was favorable to the accused, they declaring that they had no knowledge of Sanguily ever having taken part in the rebel movement. Other witnesses testified to the same effect.

The defense protested vigorously against the reading of the testimony given by Coloma, holding that its admission in the present trial was directly contrary to the law.

Sanguily testified that he did not write the letters which were produced on his former trial, and which the prosecution claims prove beyond doubt his connection with the rebellion. The letters had been submitted to experts, and they testified that they were in the handwriting of the accused.

The prosecuting attorney reviewed the case, claiming that the evidence was indisputable that the prisoner had taken an important part in the conspiracy to overthrow the Spanish Government in Cuba. He skillfully presented all the facts that could be brought to bear against the accused, and asked the court to sentence him to life imprisonment.

The court then adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Thomas and Richard Beattie, the English planters who were arrested some time ago at Manzanillo, which arrest led to the intervention of the British Foreign Office, were released provisionally on Dec. 15. The Judge and Clerk in the case have been arrested by order of Capt. Gen. Weyler, and steps have been taken to indict them for their action in the matter. Great Britain has made a demand on Spain for compensation for the arrest of the Beatties, who were taken into custody on the charge of being secret agents of the rebels.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA IN ITALY.

A Motion Expressing It to be Introduced in the Chamber.

ROME, Dec. 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day a member of the Radical party gave notice of his intention to introduce a motion expressing the sympathy of the Chamber of Deputies with the Cuban insurgents.

The Marquis di Rudini, Prime Minister, intimated that the Ministry would oppose the adoption of such a motion by the Chamber, his remarks evoking violent protests from the Radicals. In the course of the discussion Signor Imbriani, the Radical leader, declared that his party at least would join the American and other civilized peoples, in hoping that the Cubans might be victorious in their struggle for freedom.

A Significant Hint to Canovas.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Commenting upon the declaration of Señor Canovas, the Spanish Premier, that he will brook no interference with the sovereignty of Spain in Cuba, The Pall Mall Gazette says that Señor Canovas is magnificent in his defiance, but his utterance is not businesslike. If he wishes to avail himself of the few months' grace remaining to him, The Gazette says, he must change his resolutely immobile attitude for resolute action.

ANOTHER MACEO STORY.

City of Washington's Officers Hear It in a Roundabout Way.

There begins to exist a condition of doubt among Cubans who gather at the Junta as to whether Gen. Maceo is dead or not. A letter received from Havana yesterday stated that there was a growing feeling of certainty that Maceo's death had been accomplished through treachery. A member of the Junta, however, called attention to the conflicting stories told by Dr. Zertucha, and added:

"The truth is, we do not know whether Maceo is alive or dead. If he is dead, then the reports certainly lead to the conclusion that he was assassinated. But we know nothing, and his death has not been officially recognized by the Cubans."

There was a story brought here yesterday by the Ward Line steamship City of Washington to the effect that Maceo had been killed at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 8, having been led into ambush. There were forty in Maceo's party, according to this story, and two of them escaped, one being now in the Rosario Hills with Juan Riviera. All the others were killed.

As Dr. Zertucha was one of Maceo's party and was not killed, he may be one of those referred to. The story is not credited. The officers of the City of Washington learned it through a very roundabout channel. The vessel lay in Havana Harbor only four hours, en route from Tampico for this port. The story, it was said, came from one of the passengers, whose name was not given, who learned it from some one else, who based his story on no less an authority than the chief telegraph operator at the palace.

The same story credits Major Cirujeda with having received $50,000 for his part in the affair, he having been appointed by Weyler to invite Maceo to a conference. Dr. Zertucha was originally said to have received this amount. The finishing touch of the story is that the letter alleged to have been found on young Gomez was a forgery, intended to mislead.

Gen. Palma pretends to have no information more than has been published. He thinks Maceo is dead, and that he was killed by treachery, but he does not know.

NEW ANCHORAGE REGULATIONS.

Channels About This Port Kept Clear for Navigation.

New regulations relating to the anchorage of vessels in the port of New York have recently gone into effect by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Vessels are no longer allowed to anchor on the east side of the channel of the Hudson River, but are restricted to the west side between Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, and a point a little south of Fort Lee. The jurisdiction of the United States Supervisor of Anchorages has also been extended up Long Island Sound on both sides from Willets Point to Hart Island and Sands Point.

Since the passage by Congress in 1888 of the law directing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish an anchorage ground for vessels in the Bay and Harbor of New York, and to adopt and enforce suitable regulations in regard thereto, the channels within which vessels are not permitted to anchor have been marked by buoys.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners of New York have from the beginning protested against these buoys as a menace to navigation. Last Summer they again called attention to the danger which they believed resulted from them, and especially from the Robbin's Reef buoy.

The matter was referred to the Supervisor of Anchorages, Capt. Louis N. Stodder of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, who strongly objected to the removal of any of the buoys except that at Robbin's Reef, which had already been carried away and will not be replaced. Capt. Stodder said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The buoys, instead of being a menace to navigation, are positive aids. Besides, there are other interests to be subserved more important than the wishes of the pilots. Vessels anchoring inside the limits of the anchorage grounds established under the law cannot be held responsible for damages resulting from collisions, while those at anchor outside of these limits must bear all responsibility in such cases."

In accordance with Capt. Stodder's recommendation, the buoys will remain.

Before the passage by Congress of the law of 1888 vessels used to anchor wherever the Captains saw fit, and the navigation of the harbor was often obstructed in a manner that was productive of frequent collisions and great damage to shipping. Possibly the concurrent action of the States of New York and New Jersey might have remedied the evils which existed, but such action could not be secured, and Congress was called on for appropriate legislation.

Now vessels approaching New York from Long Island Sound or from the sea have a well-defined open channel to their wharves. Ferryboats and tugs have to reckon only with vessels under way. If by accident or otherwise a vessel comes to anchor in forbidden waters, the United States revenue cutter Manhattan, carrying a distinctive white flag bearing a blue anchor, which daily patrols the harbor, promptly orders the offender out.

The law is now so well understood and violations are so promptly punished that the sight of a vessel at anchor in or near the channel is as rare now as it was common ten years ago.

The Laurada Will Avoid Valencia.

MESSINA, Sicily, Dec. 21.—The former Cuban filibustering steamer Laurada, which sailed from Palermo a few days ago for Gibraltar, where, it was said, she would ship a cargo for America, has returned to this port. She will not go to Valencia.

The Spanish Anarchists.

BARCELONA, Dec. 21.—It transpires that the sentence of death passed yesterday on four of the Anarchists who were convicted by a court-martial of participation in the bomb throwing here last June will be commuted to life imprisonment. The other four, who were also condemned to death, will be shot. The rest of the prisoners, seventy-six in all, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from eight to nineteen years.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

MOSCOW, Dec. 21.—Owing to sickness Lasker canceled to-day's play in the championship chess match.

NAPLES, Dec. 21.—An explosion occurred to-day in a confectionery manufactory at Casino, in the Province of Caserta, killing seven persons.

Webster Electoral Ticket.

From The Boston Transcript.

The Whig Almanac for 1853, after giving the votes which Scott, Pierce, and Hale each received in Massachusetts at the Presidential election of 1852, says that the Webster ticket received 1,670 votes and the Native American ticket 184 votes; so it seems that at that election there was a Daniel Webster Electoral ticket in the field. I know a man who says he voted the Webster ticket.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Antonio Zambrana, (Nor.,) Fogerlie, sanches, 6 days, with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. Dec. 21.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets A Loom Marvel—That such excellence is so low-priced.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

WAS A RESCUE PREVENTED

COULD THE GOLDSMITH FAMILY HAVE BEEN SAVED?

George English Tells of Police Apathy and of Interference with Men Who Sought to Effect a Rescue.

George English, fourteen years old, who lives at 1,014 Avenue A, tells a very different story of the fire on East Fifty-eighth Street Sunday night, in which the Goldsmith family was burned to death, from the version given by the police.

George was the first person outside the doomed building that saw the fire. He is a bright lad, who is accustomed to take care of himself and to observe things about him. He tells a straightforward story, circumstantial in every detail, and no amount of questioning confuses him into getting his statements mixed.

The father and older brother were present when young English was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night, and corroborated many of the boy's statements.

Here is exactly what George English said:

"I was close to the Fifty-ninth Street hill, and was cold and was walking home. When I looked down the street I saw smoke coming out of the parlor windows of the Goldsmith house. I knew it was a fire—I was sure of it; and I rang the fire alarm. I pulled the arm and the bell rang. I pulled the hook once.

"As I stood there a policeman, a big, fat man with red hair and mustache, came up and asked what I was doing. I said: 'There's a fire down the street; I saw it. He didn't believe me, but went down and saw the fire. He then walked back toward me, where the box was, and rang the alarm. He waited some time, and when the engines didn't come, he went away, going down Avenue A toward Fifty-seventh Street.

"I went back to where the fire was. As I stood there watching two men ran up and rushed up the steps of the Goldsmith house. By that time there was a lot of policemen there, because the fat policeman who got at me for fooling with the fire box had hit his club on the sidewalk several times, and policemen came up from all sides. One of these new policemen, I think, (I couldn't see his face good,) rushed up the steps after the two men, who were then trying to break open the door. He caught one of the men, carried him down the steps and 'chucked' him into the mud gutter, ["street," the father explained,] and into a pile of snow. Then the policeman ran the other man away. He ran me away, too. I was standing by the iron railing, but he 'chased' me off. 'Get out of here!' he yelled.

"Just after the policeman drove the men away from the door, he beat on the door with his club, but nobody came out. He didn't try to break the door open, and wouldn't let any one else get to it."

"Where did you say you saw the smoke?"

"Coming from the three windows on the parlor floor. There was fire that I could see through the blinds. I saw the piano lamp. Flames were all around it, as if it had exploded. Flames were burning all over the bottom part of the lamp.

"It seemed to me it was eight or nine minutes before the fire engines came up after I rang the alarm first. It may not have been so long, but it looked like it was longer than that.

"I know the man who was thrown down the steps by the policeman," said the boy. "He was named Burns. I don't know his first name."

"That's his name," broke in the older boy. "I saw him this afternoon, and he told me the policeman had thrown him down the steps into the snow. His name is Burns, and he lives on Avenue A, near Fifty-second Street. He is about nineteen years old. He told me he was trying to get into the house to help rescue the people, when the policeman fired him down the steps."

Policeman McDaniels, who was on that beat, said last night that he heard the alarm when the boy opened the firebox and ran down to see what was the matter. As soon as he saw that there was a fire he turned in an alarm.

The automatic record of the Fire Department shows that two alarms were rung in from Box 591, at Fifty-eighth Street, where the boy and Policeman McDaniels met. These alarms came in at 7:36 P. M. Another alarm came in at 7:38, just two minutes later, from Box 568, at Fifty-sixth Street. This seems to bear out the boy's story.

The Fire Department reports that the engines got to the fire in five minutes, and that the flames were extinguished within twelve minutes, after the first alarm was received.

The maidservant, Mary Roska, who escaped by jumping from a window, said she lighted a tall piano lamp in the parlor, and that some twenty minutes later she heard Mr. Goldsmith cry "Five" and Mrs. Goldsmith called to her to save the children. She is a Hungarian, understanding little English, and she was still too much excited yesterday to tell a straight story. Detectives Kerns and Schindler of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, found the girl loitering about the burned building yesterday afternoon and took her to the station house, where her statement was taken by Assistant Fire Marshal Mailley. She stated that at 7:30 o'clock Sunday night she went to the top floor of the house to prepare the sleeping rooms of Hattie and Bettie, nine and seven years old, respectively, and that Gretchen Oberst, another servant, also slept on the same floor.

The Oberst girl had a day off Sunday, and has not been seen since. The cook also said that while preparing the rooms the two girls followed her up stairs to the room, and she was just preparing to undress them when she heard Mrs. Goldsmith calling, "Fire! Come down!" When she went up stairs, she had left the entire family in the dining room; when she ran down stairs again she was followed by the two children. She saw the father, mother, and son running about in a confused way.

Flames and smoke were coming up from the parlor floor, and believing that Mr. Goldsmith would look out for his own family, she made her way to the rear of the floor and, climbing out of the window, lowered herself down to the parlor floor and then dropped on a snowbank. She then made her way through the basement to the street, went back again, got her hat, returned to the yard, and got on a box and climbed over a fence to the yard of the adjoining house, 512, occupied by Rudolph Witteman, and from there gained the street.

The detectives and the Fire Department officials went to George English's home yesterday, and George said that he told them his story as it is given above.

Policeman McDaniels said yesterday that he found the front door open. He believes Mr. Goldsmith left the house before the girl lighted the lamp in the parlor, and when he returned he found the place in flames, and ran up stairs to the rescue of his wife and children. When the bodies were discovered Mrs. Goldsmith was lying on top of the six-year-old boy, Frank. Her husband lay within an arm's length, and both were in the embrasure of the window. The body of Harriet, aged eight years, was found not far from the rear window, while that of ten-year-old Bertha was in the passage between the front and rear rooms. McDaniels was convinced that Mr. Goldsmith was injured in some way. The appearance of his body would indicate that coal oil burned on him.

The house was gutted. In pathetic contrast to the surrounding devastation, however, was a toy drum and a sled nearly new, which lay at the foot of the basement stairway. The ruins were searched at noon yesterday, and about $2,000 worth of diamonds and other jewelry and plate were taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station for safekeeping.

The bodies of the dead are at the undertaking establishment of E. J. Cuddihy, in East Fifty-fifth Street. They will be buried to-morrow from Temple Rodoph Sholem, at Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

Fire Marshal Hollister is making an investigation, but he does not expect to learn anything more.

Mr. Goldsmith was a member of the firm of Hartman, Goldsmith & Co. of 45 Warren Street, wine and liquor importers. He was the traveling member of the firm, and returned from a business trip less than two weeks ago. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Charles Rothschild, of 72 East Ninety-first Street, and three brothers, William and Lippman Goldsmith of Chatsaugay, N. Y., and Solomon Goldsmith of Chicago.

CABMEN OFFER VIOLENCE.

Strikers Assault a New Driver—Patrons Much Annoyed.

The strike of the drivers in the stables of the New York Cab Company reached the fighting phase yesterday. The officers of the company had given the men until yesterday to return, and then began taking on new men. The strikers closely picketed the stables, and followed up the new men when the latter drove anywhere.

The first call for a cab in the day was from Mrs. Adrian Iselin, at 9 East Twenty-sixth Street, and she was driven to the store of Putnam's Sons, in Twenty-third Street. Here the cab was surrounded by a gang of strikers, who unhooked the horse and threatened the driver. Mrs. Iselin went into the store, and the strikers compelled the new driver to return to the stable.

At about 3:30 P. M. Charles Parsons of 27 West Forty-fifth Street and a lady were riding down Union Square in one of the company's cabs. In front of Tiffany's store a number of strikers surrounded the cab, and ordered the driver, Edward C. Brown, to come down. He refused, and the strikers pulled him off the cab, pumeled him, and cut his scalp. Brown was taken to the New York Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and then he went home. The assailants are known to the company, and will be arrested, and the lady who was in the cab, as well as Brown, will be able to identify them.

The third instance of interference by the strikers occurred a little later, when a cab was sent to the house of Mrs. Hinton, at 31 West Thirty-second Street. When Mrs. Hinton and her daughter were about to enter the carriage several strikers advised them not to ride in the carriage, and said it was very likely that missiles would be thrown at it. Mrs. Hinton sent word to the company's office, and the general manager himself went up and handed the ladies into the carriage. The carriage was followed by a brougham, with strikers, who, however, did not further interfere with the ladies.

Mr. Heffernan said last evening that fifteen new drivers were employed, and more would be taken on to-day, and all the new men would be kept. Arrangements were made with the police to have ample protection in the future.

There is talk of calling out the stablemen, but nothing has been done yet.

COMPLAIN OF WATER SUPPLY.

Annexed District Citizens Would Have the City Buy the Plant.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen gave a hearing yesterday to the property owners of the annexed district above the Bronx River who are protesting against the treatment they are receiving from the New York and Westchester Water Company.

Albert J. Pearson of the Wakefield Taxpayers' Alliance said that the water company was charging as high as $25 for water in an ordinary dwelling, and in many instances not furnishing any water at all for days at a time.

As a remedy, he suggested that the city acquire the Westchester Company's plant and pipes by condemnation proceedings, and supply that section as it does the rest of the city.

A. U. Mayer of William's Bridge told something of the history of the annexed district's water supply.

Francis Crawford of William's Bridge said that, although he had paid regularly for water, he had had none during three months of this year. "I have a meter in my house," he said, "and it goes right on measuring water, whether the company supplies it or not."

William H. Keating of William's Bridge and Dr. J. D. Patterson, who represented the Wakefield Taxpayers' Association, were also heard, and then Alderman Ware announced that the committee would hold another hearing next Monday afternoon, at which the members of the Fire Departments of the villages and other persons will be summoned.

The hearings will probably result in a request to the Legislature to pass an act enabling the city to acquire the water plant.

WORK FOR THE STATE CONVICTS

The Prison Commission Has Evolved a Plan to Supply It.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The State Prison Commission has sent a communication to the Superintendent of State Prisons making some further assignments of industries and recommendations to him. The following statement has been given out by the commission:

"The commission feels that during the coming year most, if not all the convicts, will be actively employed in accordance with the new provision of the Constitution.

"The success or failure of a new system of employment lies to a great extent in the hands of the Superintendent of Prisons. The commission has undertaken to fulfill the duties imposed upon it by law, and it does not propose at any time to go beyond that point.

"It appears from statistics that only about 1,600 men are at present employed in productive industries, the balance of the 3,200 convicts being employed in or about the various prisons. It is for the above 1,600 men that additional work must be obtained.

"Among the industries assigned in the first communication to the Superintendent of Prisons was the industry of making shoes. From the best expert testimony to be procured in this State, the commission finds that 250 men can be employed in making the requisite number of shoes if the same is done without machinery.

"In making these shoes, the prisons could not compete with outside labor as to price, but it must be remembered the main object is 'employment of convicts' and not financial return or gain to the State.

"If 250 men can be employed in the making of shoes by hand, how large a number of men could be employed in making the thousands of articles of clothing required by the estimate already sent in to this commission? In canning vegetables and fruits for all the institutions of the State, in a tile industry, in a matting industry, in the manufacture of cloth for the clothing of the inmates of institutions, and in the breaking of stone to be given free of charge to the different counties for their roads, large numbers of men can be employed.

"In the starting of trade schools, with a view to reformation of the criminal, and even by the drilling of convicts, many men could be given occupation and exercise."

Acting Only on the Defensive.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that Spain has notified the United States that she is satisfied with the friendly tone of President Cleveland's message to Congress and the attitude of Secretary of State Olney toward the Cameron resolution.

It is added that the rumors of military and naval preparations on the part of Spain must be received with caution. The Government, limited by the budget votes, is acting purely on the defensive.

Armstrong a Disappointment.

"Bob" Armstrong, the colored heavyweight pugilist, disappointed a large crowd at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. Though having nearly six inches the advantage in height and several inches' longer reach, it took him nineteen rounds to make "Charley" Strong quit. Two ten-round bouts between minor pugilists preceded the main contest.

CAPTAIN CHAPMAN'S RAID

BROKE IN ON A PRIVATE DINNER PARTY AT SHERRY'S.

Believed an Immodest Dance Was to Have Been Given—Actresses Insulted and Guests Annoyed.

Clinton Barnum Seeley, a well-known yachtsman and a nephew of the late P. T. Barnum, is in a few days to be married, and Saturday evening his brother "Bert" gave Clinton a stag dinner at Sherry's and invited twenty other yachtsmen to the dinner. In order that everything should be done in first-class style, Theodore Rich, a member of the Art Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club, was invited by Mr. Seeley to assist in the arrangements. Among those invited were Vice Commodore Clarence A. Postley, Horatio R. Harper, Alfred Marshall, Wilson Marshall, Marmaduke Tilden, H. W. Harris, Charles Tobias, and Mr. Seeley, the father of the brothers. A vaudeville show followed the dinner. Phipps & Aipuente, theatrical agents of 21 East Twentieth Street, engaged these artists to appear: Miss Minnie Redwood, Miss Cora Routt, the Leigh sisters, Miss Katherine Warren, Miss Lottie Mortimer, Farmer and Rush, and "Dan" Quinn. Another unique feature was a small Christmas tree, on which were tiny gifts for all at the dinner. Miss Renwood distributed the gifts.

Capt. Chapman Appears.

About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning considerable loud talking was heard in the room used by the actresses as a dressing room. Several of the guests ran to see what was the trouble, and found Capt. Chapman and two policemen. The Captain was upbraiding the women and threatening to arrest them, and then threatened to arrest all the guests. When quiet had been restored he said to Mr. Seeley that he had been informed that the vaudeville performance was to end with an immodest dance, and that he had come to investigate. Every one was very indignant. They insisted that the Captain should made a thorough investigation, and then when that officer had assured them that he had been misinformed, allowed him to go.

Capt. Chapman has stirred up a veritable hornet's nest about his head. Police Commissioner Roosevelt has directed Chief Conlin to have a full report made, and the Chief so ordered Capt. Chapman yesterday. Mr. Seeley's friends say that he will make a complaint to the Police Commissioners against Capt. Chapman. Sherry has been urged by his patrons to do the same, and Miss Cora Routt, who was insulted by the Captain, has retained a firm of lawyers to bring suit against him. The objections are not against what the Captain did, but the way he made his "investigation," as he calls it.

The Captain's Story.

Capt. Chapman was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. He said: "About 11 o'clock Saturday evening a man named William S. Moore, who gave his address as 207 Wes Fortieth Street, called on me and said a theatrical agent named Phipps had offered an engagement to dance at the Seeley dinner to his daughter. He wanted her to close the entertainment with an immodest dance. The girl resented the insult, and told her father of the offer. At about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning I went to Sherry's with two policemen, Waters and Craddell. We had some trouble getting in, and had to wait until the door was opened to let some one out, and then forced our way in. I ran up stairs, and opened a door leading, as I supposed, into the banquet room, but found myself in the women's dressing room, in which were eight women, all partially dressed. One girl who had wrapped herself in a curtain was a trifle saucy, and I told her that she ought to be ashamed of herself. There were four men in the room, and I told them the object of my visit. They answered me that I had been misinformed, and, finding nothing wrong, I left. I had a perfect right to make the investigation."

What the Others Say.

Capt. Chapman's story, however, does not agree with those told by others present. Assistant Manager Wilson of Sherry's said: "Capt. Chapman did not have to force his way in, as he said he did. He rang the bell, and when I opened the door he and his men rushed up stairs and burst into the women's dressing room. They naturally resented the intrusion, and then the Captain, in a blustering way, swore at them, threatened to arrest them, and called them vile names. There were no men in the room, except the managers of the entertainment, until the Captain's noise attracted others."

James H. Phipps, the theatrical agent, said: "At Mr. Seeley's request I engaged several vaudeville performers and went myself to manage the entertainment. No offer was made to any person named Moore to appear, and no one was asked to do any immoral or indecent dance. The actresses had a room in which to prepare their costumes. A part of this room was curtained off, and those who had to change their dresses did so behind this curtain. Mr. Rich and myself were the only two men who entered the room during the evening, and we only did so to call the performers out. When Capt. Chapman burst into the room I tried to keep him out, telling him it was a ladies' dressing room. He stormed, insulted the ladies, and then told why he had made the visit."

Miss Cora Routt had just finished singing when the Captain appeared. She was removing her costume behind the curtain and resented the intrusion. She wrapped herself in the curtain and told Capt. Chapman what she thought of him. Her eight-year-old sister was with her. Capt. Chapman addressed her in no complimentary terms, threatened to arrest her, and now she has begun suit against him.

Chapman's Manner Offensive.

Mr. Flauraud, the manager at Sherry's, is highly indignant. He said there had never been a breath of scandal against the place before, and that Mr. Sherry was very particular about the house and everything that went on there. "Capt. Chapman," he said, "has always had free access to the house, and instead of making his investigation quietly, he came in as though he was going to raid one of the toughest dives in town. His action was altogether unjustifiable. Mr. Sherry has been urged by many of his patrons to prefer charges against the Captain, and I think he will do so."

Mr. Seeley was not in town yesterday. Horatio Harper and Theodore Rich characterized the Captain's act as a high-handed proceeding. They declared that there was nothing improper in the entertainment.

Potter for League President.

At a meeting of the Campaign Committee of the New York State delegates to the National Assembly, held yesterday, it was unanimously decided to present to the National Assembly the name of Isaac B. Potter for the office of President of the League of American Wheelmen, and to ask the earnest co-operation of all members of the National Assembly interested in the welfare of the league. The committee comprises W. S. Jenkins, Chairman; M. M. Belding, Jr., Vice Chairman; F. M. Frobisher, Secretary-Treasurer; W. E. Underhill, and T. T. Eckert, Jr.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Do not longer delay your choice of Christmas gifts. Factory prices.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

DRY GOODS.

GREATEST SALE OF ALL CHRISTMAS Sales; Sterling Silver Manicure, prices 10c. and 29c, worth 48c. and 98c.; Sterling Silver Bookmarks, 9c.; Sterling Silver Rolling Blotters, 69c.; Sterling Silver Mucilage Bottles, 69c.; Sterling Silver Vinaigrettes, 69c.; Great Special in $1.50 and $1.75 Gloves, reduced to 89c.; Stupendous offering in Handkerchiefs at 3½c., 4½c., 10c., and 17c., worth 15c. to 48c. Our assortment of Jewelry of Paris is absolutely unrivaled, our style most unique, our prices lower than ever. Paris Watches, Solid Silver, $1.98; Solid Gold, $5.98; Black Steel, $2.89. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

55TH ST., 20 WEST.—Two rooms; handsomely furnished; bath; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL
HAMILTON BERMUDA
OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY
MEAD & BROOKS Managers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
THE CHAMBERLIN
Finest Hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Now Open. Apply for particulars to G. W. SWETT, Manager, Old Point Comfort, Va.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CECIL,
ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 118TH ST., New York.
NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL. American plan.
Now open for inspection and engagements. References required.
Suites of two and three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Service, cuisine, and all appointments first-class.
Accessible by 6th and 9th Av. elevated cars.
CHARLES S. HOLMES.

THE HANOVER.
S. E. CORNER OF FIFTH AVE. AND 15TH ST.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one, or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.
E. W. EAGER, MANAGER.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AV.
American and European plans. Select and popular family hotel. Rates greatly reduced.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, OF HIGH character and attainments, unexpectedly forced to change its location, would like to unite with another school in or near New York where the work of its students could be carried on. Address PRINCIPAL, 1,242 Broadway.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

TEACHERS.

THE PRINCIPAL OF A SCHOOL UNEXPECTEDLY closed is anxious to secure positions for two most valuable teachers; one a French lady of long and successful experience, the other a Hanoverian German, who can be equally well recommended; both are women of culture and refinement, and would be an acquisition to any school or family. PRINCIPAL, 1,242 Broadway.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
Men's classes Mondays—Dodworth's new Minuet.

BICYCLES.

NEW BICYCLES, $19.
28-inch men's "Ixion," fully guaranteed, regular $65. Girls', Boys', Ladies', almost given away. Call, Bicycle Cut Price Co., 23 Park Row, Opp. P.O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed. 326 East 25th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; excellent city reference; understands her business in all branches; wages $20 to $25. 328 East 36th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By respectable woman as experienced cook; country preferred; references. 158 West 31st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant cook and laundress in a small private family; best city reference. 319 East 32d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID or HOUSEWORK.—By girl as experienced kitchenmaid or to do general housework in a small private family; references. Box 18, 254 8th Av.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady wishes to place a French kitchenmaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday and Tuesday mornings, 8 East 33d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take whole charge of wardrobe; best city references. V. C., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and to assist with chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. 321 East 24th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, first-class nurse; North German, from Hanover; to take full charge of children; teaches German; wages $20; best references. F. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

Miscellaneous.

A REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN, GOING TO England in January, desires commission of trust or care of invalid or children in return for passage; highest testimonials. D., 21 Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young man; English; thoroughly competent in all duties; excellent personal city references; where one or two footmen are kept preferred. M. E., Box 215 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A lady giving up housekeeping would be very glad to recommend her butler, who has lived with her the past three years. T. Price, 202 East 52d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By well-appearing man; married; competent and reliable; experienced driver; highest city references; last employer can be seen. P. F., care J. B. Brewster & Co., 311 West 43d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, VALET.—By an experienced young Englishman; thorough valet, competent butler; willing, obliging; references. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN as assistant in greenhouse; good reference. T. Warren, 696 Morris Av.

MASSAGE.—Massage operator, skillful and experienced, desires patients; French system. Hygiene, 753 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Stenographer; salary, $10 per week. Address P., Box 101 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and willing to work can learn of a permanent situation at good wages by writing at once to P. V. H., Box 283, Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A boy to write wrappers, envelopes, &c.; salary, $5 per week. Address, in own handwriting, P., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—First-class butler; must have best personal reference. 326 Columbus Av., one flight up.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1896-97.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 23, FAUST, Eames, Mantelli, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Lassalle.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 25, (Christmas,) CARMEN. Calvé, Engle, Salignac, De Vries, Lassalle.
Sat. Mat., at 1:45, DIE MEISTERSINGER, Eames, Bauermeister, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, De Vries, d'Aubigné, and Bispham.
Sat. Evg., at Pop. Prices, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, Melba, Bauermeister, Campanari, and Cremonini. Sun. Evg., Dec. 27, 6th Sunday Night Concert. Mon. Evg., Dec. 28, Boito's Opera, MEFISTOFELE, Calvé, Mantelli, Plancon, and Cremonini. Wed. Evg., Dec. 30, (first time,) SIEG

GREATER CITY'S CHARTER

SEVEN CHAPTERS ABOUT READY FOR THE PUBLIC.

Outline of Some of the Important Provisions Relating to Legislation, Financial System, the Administrative Departments, and Education.

Within the next few days the public will be officially supplied with information by the Draft Committee of the Greater New York Commission as to the first seven chapters of the charter, as they propose it, for the Greater New York.

These chapters will furnish a comprehensive idea of the scheme of government that will be outlined by the charter. The complete charter cannot be given out for some time. The remaining chapters, however, while defining many matters in line with the law, will not be of a character to attract the general public attention so much as the seven that are to be submitted earlier.

The Draft Committee met in the inner office of Mayor Strong yesterday, and, beside agreeing on the seventh chapter, which probably deals with educational matters, also considered the report of the sub-committee of the Draft Committee, which was charged with the duty of preparing a report of an explanatory character, which will appear concurrently with the chapters that are to be given out this week.

This report was prepared by Messrs. Low, De Witt, and Pinney. It was exhaustively considered at the meeting. It was said afterward that the Committee on Draft would meet again to-morrow, and that the first seven chapters of the charter and the report will probably be given out to-morrow or on Thursday after a meeting to be held at Columbia College. The full Greater New York Commission will probably meet in the Council Chamber at the City Hall Jan. 2, and will agree to give public hearings on the first seven chapters on Jan. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and hearings on the chapters not yet ready on Jan. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. Arguments will probably be confined to periods of fifteen minutes. The Commissioners will reserve the right to close the discussion at any time.

The Municipal Assembly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has already called attention to many of the important provisions of the chapters prepared. Under the proposed charter there is to be a Municipal Assembly, made up of an upper and a lower house. The upper house, practically a Board of Councilmen, will number thirty-seven all told, including a President, to be elected by the people. The lower house, practically a Board of Aldermen, will number 104 members. This Municipal Assembly, it is proposed, shall be the repository of most of the powers of the city, exclusive of the power of appointment. It has often been suggested that the minority political party should have representation in so important a legislative body as it is proposed to make the Municipal Assembly. The commission may ask that the Legislature provide for such minority representation, but the makers of the charter were unable to provide for it.

The Municipal Assembly is to have authority over most subjects known to Municipal Government. It is proposed to give it original power to build bridges or tunnels, schoolhouses, and public buildings, and to lay out and construct parks. But it cannot issue or authorize the issue of bonds for such purposes with or without the concurrence of the Commissioners of Estimate and Apportionment, (which concurrence will always be necessary,) if the amount for any specific purpose exceeds $1,000,000 a year. Where the bond issue exceeds $1,000,000 for any specific purpose, the question must be submitted to the people at the next ensuing election.

Practically, the Municipal Assembly is to have the initiative in all matters of public improvement, subject to the concurrence of the Commissioners of Estimate and Apportionment.

As already stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, there is to be nothing in the nature of a sinecure about the office of the Mayor of the greater city. He will probably receive a salary of $15,000 a year. The present Mayor receives $10,000. The Mayor will appoint all administrative and executive officers. This, of course, does not include the Controller. The Controller of the Greater New York will be its chief financial officer, just as he is now the chief financial officer of the present New York City. The term of the Controller will be four years, which will give to the office an independence not accorded to other city officers. The Mayor, of course, will have supervisory control over all city departments. His office will be one of the most important in the United States.

The Financial System.

The financial system of the greater city can only be roughly predicted at this time. Generally the system now in use in the present City of New York will be applied to the greater city. One exception to this will be in the matter of the annual financial budget. It is proposed in the charter that this budget shall be submitted each year to the Municipal Assembly, which shall have authority to decrease any item in the budget, but no authority to increase any item or to strike any item out of it. This is patterned largely after the method in vogue in Brooklyn to-day. The action of the Municipal Assembly upon the budget shall be final, and not subject to review by the Commissioners of Estimate after the action of the Assembly. At present the Board of Aldermen of this city pass upon the provisional budget, but only in a perfunctory way, and the recommendations are never heeded. To a certain extent this proposition will give a veto power to the Municipal Assembly over increases of items in the budget.

All obligations of the territory of the Greater New York are assumed by the greater city. But all sinking funds, as they stand at present, are continued unimpaired for the discharge of the debts for which they stand as security. Under the proposed charter, there is also to be created a new kind of stock, to be known as corporate stock of the city. This will be the stock of the greater city, as differentiated from the stocks and bonds of the present cities in the Greater New York territory. There will also be provisions for recording this stock in the Controller's office, and for substituting it for other stocks. The present financial system of this city is declared to be very satisfactory.

The scheme of taxation now in vogue in this city is also approved by being continued in the new charter. This, of course, includes the block system, where it is applicable. The important change in the Tax Department is that, instead of having but three Commissioners, as is now the case in the present city, the charter proposes five Commissioners. The increase is for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners to give hearings in the different boroughs to all who desire to be heard on their assessments. Provisions will be made so that the Commissioners, one or more of them, shall sit in certain borough buildings at specified times.

As already stated, the Mayor of the greater city will have absolute power of removal for the first six months of his term.

In arranging the financial matters, some difficulty was encountered owing to the difference in the date for the collection of taxes in New York City and in other sections of the proposed greater city. In Brooklyn, for instance, the tax for 1898 will be collected in October, 1897. In New York City the tax for the year 1898 will be collected in October, 1898. The proposition is that the charter shall take effect Jan. 1, 1898. According to present plans, it is proposed that all of the taxes collected in the Greater New York territory in 1897 for 1898 shall be turned into the Greater New York Treasury Jan. 1, 1898, and that in the year 1898, while the present City of New York will collect its taxes, the rest of the Greater New York shall collect no taxes in that year, but that in October, 1899, all sections incorporated in the Greater New York will collect taxes, and the Commissioners of Estimate and Apportionment for 1899 will have power to adjust the differences that may arise out of the complication of tax collecting periods.

Tardy Tax Collecting.

In other words, the present New York's tardy method of collection is apparently to be followed, and the other sections are to be allowed a year's respite while they are waiting for the present New York City to catch up with them. In the meantime the moneys that are to be turned in from the sections that collect in advance in 1897 for 1898 may enable a reduction to be made of the amount of revenue bonds to be issued.

In deciding whether a department should have a single headed commission or a triple headed commission, the rule has been that where a department will have great discretionary powers, it should be run by a Board of Commissioners, and that where the duties of the department will be mainly executive it should be conducted by a single Commissioner. For the Fire Department, it is proposed to have a single head, and there will be single headed Commissioners in the departments that will be included in the tremendously important Board of Public Improvements. The Department of Correction will have a single head. There will also probably be a single Commissioner of Jurors. There will be three Commissioners of Charities and three Park Commissioners. Each of these Commissioners will have special administrative faculties in the sections to which they are respectively assigned.

The Board of Public Improvements will be made up of the Commissioners of the following departments, almost all of which are new: The Department of Water Supply, the Department of Highways, the Department of Street Cleaning, the Department of Sewers, the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, and the Department of Bridges.

The Mayor of the Greater New York will be President of the Board of Public Improvements, but if he finds the duties too arduous he may appoint one of the Commissioners Vice President to act in his stead, or, with the consent of the Municipal Assembly, he may appoint any one he selects to preside over the board and to devote his whole time to the duties of office. The duties of the present Board of Electrical Control will be absorbed in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. The Department of Bridges will have the control of all bridges outside of those in the parks. This will include in the business of the Department of Bridges the control of the Brooklyn Bridge, now in the hands of the Bridge Trustees.

Administration of Law.

The charter proposes that all special attorneyships in the administrative departments shall be abolished, and that all of the city's law business shall be attended to by lawyers appointed by the Corporation Counsel. The five boroughs—Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens—have already been described in THE NEW YORK TIMES. These boroughs will each elect a President, except the home borough of the Mayor, and the Borough Boards will be made up of the President and the members of the Municipal Assembly within the boroughs. These members of the Municipal Assembly will also make up Local Improvement Boards in each of the nineteen whole Senate districts and the three parts of Senate districts in the Greater New York. With the Presidents of the boroughs these Local Improvement Boards will recommend public improvements. Where the majority of the borough property owners interested favor such improvements the Borough Board will recommend such improvements at once to the Municipal Assembly. Where the majority of the property owners oppose such improvement and in the opinion of the Borough Board it should be made the question is referred to the Board of Public Improvements, and if this board approves it will recommend it to the Municipal Assembly.

The Assembly may have power to subdivide boroughs if it sees fit. Only a rough outline of the proposed school system can be furnished now. It is proposed that the Mayor shall appoint fifteen School Commissioners in the Borough of Manhattan, fifteen in the Borough of Brooklyn, and smaller numbers in the other boroughs. It is then proposed that the Borough School Board shall elect Presidents, and that in the Borough of Manhattan the School President and four delegates elected by the Borough School Board, the President of the Brooklyn School Borough and three delegates, and one delegate, with the President of the Bronx School Board, and with such others as may be provided for in Richmond and Queens will form the Board of Education for the City of New York. Specific information on the school system goes no further at present than this.

It is probable that the Mayor's office will be equipped with a Bureau of Municipal Statistics. This bureau will collate statistics of all the departments. As already told, the Police Board will have four Commissioners, and will be bi-partisan. The Bureau of Elections will not be separated from it. It is also all likely that the question of municipal ownership of gas and railroads will be considered in the charter, but there will probably be a provision limiting the leases of franchises, which use the streets, to twenty-five years at the outside, with a reversion to the city. The Civil Service Department will be on the lines of the present law. It will pass on all applicants under the civil service in the departments, including applicants for appointments on the police force. Radical changes will be made in the Department of Buildings, which, like the Board of Street Opening, will not be included in the Board of Public Improvements. The Building Department, instead of one, may have four Commissioners.

DEFECTIVE STREET GRADING.

Commissioners of Accounts Report on Contractor McLaughlin's Work.

The Commissioners of Accounts sent a report to Mayor Strong yesterday, in which they alleged that Contractor Thomas J. McLaughlin had done some defective work in grading Hawthorn Street, from Seaman Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue.

By the terms of the contract McLaughlin was to cut through a hill of rock and earth, for which he was to receive 50 cents per cubic yard. It was also provided that the excavation was to go two feet below the street grade.

Of the 203 soundings made by the engineers after the work was completed, seventy indicated the proper excavation. The other 133 indicated rock above the grade on an average height of eleven inches.

The surveyor who was assigned by the Department of Public Works to look after the work was A. P. Hartman, and the Inspector was David Simmons. Simmons says that Hartman inspected the work at intervals of three or four weeks. When the Commissioners of Accounts took testimony in the case Hartman admitted that he had only inspected the work once a month. The Commissioners allege that the surveyor made an error, and certified to 3,807 yards of rock as removed to which the contractor was not entitled.

The Controller has withheld the last payment to be made on the contract.

Churchmen's Association Dines.

The New York Churchmen's Association met and dined at N. Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. After an informal discussion of a few minor church questions, a paper was read by the Rev. Dr. William Kirkus of East Orange, N. J., on "The Relations of the Preacher to Social Reform." The subject was discussed by other clergymen. Among those present were the Rev. William L. Grosvenor, the Rev. P. Harrower, the Rev. B. E. Backus, D. D., the Rev. John Ackworth, the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, the Rev. J. W. Brown, the Dev. G. C. Cox, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, the Rev. A. C. Kimber, D. D., the Rev. H. Dixon Jones, the Rev. W. H. Benjamin, the Rev. S. F. Holmes, the Rev. J. W. Buckmaster, the Rev. T. McKee Brown, the Rev. C. F. Canedy, the Rev. A. B. Carver, the Rev. H. Chamberlaine, and the Rev. C. E. Brugler.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CARNEGIE HALL

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
Dec. 23, 1896,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MASS MEETING

In Favor of Candidacy
of

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE

For United States Senator.

Held under auspices of

THE CHOATE CLUB

of the City of New York.

Addresses will be made by Messrs. Elihu Root, Edmund Wetmore, Gen. Wager Swayne, William D. Guthrie, and other prominent Republicans.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

At a restaurant on the south side of Forty-second Street every evening about 6 o'clock a small crowd collects on the street to watch the antics of a big St. Bernard dog. He is a handsome fellow, and about that time seems to be in a playful mood and disports himself, much to his own and the outsider's delight, in the big window of the restaurant. Even the policeman on the block unbends for the moment and shakes his "billy" at the dog, which makes a jump for it with every evidence of enjoying the fun.

***

The animals at Central Park have long nights this cold weather. They are put to bed about half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and after that time only the grizzly and polar bears, the rabbits, Guinea pigs, some of the fowls, and a few other cold-weather animals are to be seen. In front of the cages the big wooden shutters are securely fastened, not to be opened until 10 o'clock in the morning. The rabbits seem to be enjoying the weather, and sit out in the snow munching pieces of bread, as though it were midsummer. Yesterday, about 5 o'clock, the two grizzly bears under the rocks were lying asleep in the cave at one side of their establishment, curled up like large, round, furry balls, and the white polar bear next door was stretched out at full length, also sound asleep, his head on one paw, a pleased expression that was almost a smile on his face, the other forepaw curled up in a kittenish fashion. The lions and tigers evidently do not like such early hours, and they resented it in deep, melancholy voices, and the diabolical noises proceeding from their headquarters sounded as if there was an inferno in the vicinity.

***

This was a city car, but it or the conductor must have been affected by the country air. Such an occurrence would never have taken place in the city proper. It was just this side of Jamaica, and the car was the trolley which runs from Brooklyn proper to that place. A woman on the sidewalk motioned to the conductor to stop the car. Either she was a little too late or the car was going too quickly, for it was two or three car lengths ahead of her before it came to a stop. Did she make haste and trudge through the snow breathlessly to the music of the conductor's "Step lively, Madam"? Not at all. She merely stood still; the conductor gave three sharp pulls on the bell rope and the car slipped quietly back to where she was standing and she boarded it, it is to be hoped, with a sense of thankfulness and deep appreciation.

***

One of the most interesting gentlemen in the Seventh Regiment Armory is the dummy who dwells on one of the upper floors in the hospital department of the armory building. This is the room devoted to the surgeons of the regiment, ambulance corps, and their equipments. It is where the corps is instructed by the surgeons, and where the applicants for admission to the regiment receive the physical examination which proves them worthy to be soldiers. The dummy dwells in a tall closet in one corner of the room with a skeleton, said to be the only woman attendant on the place, and a very useful one. The dummy is the most soldierly looking member of the regiment. He is of rubber, life size, and his duty is to serve as a subject for practice in manipulating bandages, &c. He has been regarded with much affection during his, perhaps, twelve years of life at the armory, and has been one of the principals in many a boxing match. These matches have been, as may be supposed, rather unequal affairs, and not conducted with any great degree of fairness. Consequently, his dummyship's rubber face has been mutilated until he looks like a powder-blackened veteran. This effect is heightened by his uniform. Up to two months ago he was a private citizen. Then it was suggested that a uniform would improve his appearance. One was found, and with a little necessary padding he became a private and a very fine figure of a man. He wears a cap on his head and white gloves on his hands, and when the closet is opened and his presence is unexpectedly disclosed he has so much the appearance of a battle-scarred veteran or a soldier mummy that he proves at first a little disquieting to the nerves.

***

Shoplifting has queer features. Many of those who practice it tell, in the fright of discovery, their reasons for stealing, and often they give evidence of truth. One woman who took a pair of gold cuff buttons said that she wanted them for her sailor lover. An odd thing about her case was that she stole the goods on the day—last Wednesday—that New York was visited by a small blizzard. The wind howled fiercely in some places, and must have disquieted people with friends at sea. Yet this girl acknowledged that her lover was at sea, and at the time it might have been thought she would have been at home offering up prayers for his safety she was in the stores stealing him a Christmas present.

***

A favorite practice with a large number of street urchins seems to be taking the circulars from letter boxes in flat houses. Everybody who knows anything about these houses knows that they are deluged with circulars and circular letters of all kinds. These the small boys, with much skill and dexterity, manage to extract. The numerous circulars, particularly if the men who leave them ring the bell, as is sometimes the case, are a nuisance, and no one would object if they were all taken. But when they are taken from the box in which the family mail is placed, and when possibly a letter or two may be extracted with the circular and replaced or not, according to the small boy's discrimination or honesty, the matter becomes serious.

BUFFALONIANS AT THE FAIR.

Several Hundred Visit the Commercial Travelers.

The Commercial Travelers' Fair at the Madison Square Garden was visited yesterday by a delegation of several hundred persons from Buffalo. Among the Buffalonians present were State Controller James A. Roberts, Congressman R. B. Mahany, Mayor Jewett, Tracy R. Becker, and C. H. Shipman. The party enjoyed themselves hugely in the "Subway Plaisance" and Café Chantant.

The attendance yesterday was very large. To-day is Tammany Day. To-morrow will be devoted to the Red Men, when the fair will be visited by many of the National officers of the order. A feature of the afternoon will be Miss Nina Divi, who will sing at a special matinée in the café. Miss Louise Beaudet, from Hammerstein's Olympia, will sell flowers in the evening.

Mrs. E. E. Starbuck, the well-known woman commercial traveler, has given a silver loving cup, which is to be voted to the most popular traveling salesman of ladies' corsets. A. H. Bates of Rochester, A. Baker of this city, and C. C. Cross of Boston have entered the contest.

Dress Goods
For the Holidays.

Colored Dress Goods,
Plain and fancy weaves,
$2.50 to $8.00,
—per dress length—

Black Dress Goods,
$2.50 to $6.00,
—per dress length—

Imported and domestic cotton goods—percales, ginghams and sateens,
$1.25 to $3.00,
—per dress length—

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

MILK PRODUCERS ORGANIZE.

It Is Declared that the Farmers Are Not Paid Enough.

Milk producers of this State and New Jersey are much dissatisfied with the prices they get and the way their sales are effected. A meeting of about 150 of these producers took place yesterday in the Broadway Central Hotel. The subject of prices was discussed and a temporary organization effected, looking to a change in the present situation.

The conference was originated by Herbert Myrick of The American Agriculturist. In explaining the object of the meeting, Mr. Myrick said:

"The milk producers now get from 2¼ cents to 2½ cents a quart for the milk, and it is in turn sold to families at from 6 cents to 8 cents a quart. Various middlemen get the rest. The farmers, as a result, are poor. The trouble is not with the price which the consumers pay. We don't want to raise the price to them, but we do want the producers to get their proper share of this."

The temporary organization which was effected, with Mr. Myrick as President and J. E. Hoag of Poughkeepsie as Secretary, named the association the Five States Milk Producers' Association, and will accept as members producers from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Local unions will be organized at once in the various towns, with officers and Inspectors to look after the interests of the farmers, and also to protect consumers by seeing that no adulterated or impure milk is sold.

Lawyer Ely of Warren County, N. J., who is counsel for the New York Milk Exchange, was at the meeting, and argued that the effect of the organization would be the formation of a trust. He contended that this was clearly illegal, and warned the members against any step such as they had taken.

President Myrick declared there was no intention of organizing a trust, and that no such result would arise from the proceedings.

THE KEMPNER-SULLIVAN CASE.

Justice Smyth Renders a Decision Which Pleases Both Sides.

Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision in the contest of Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Republican, and Otto Kempner, Tammany, for the seat in the Assembly from the Tenth Assembly District. Kempner obtained an injunction restraining the County Canvassers from delivering to Sullivan his certificate of election, and the ballots were recounted before Justice Smyth about three weeks ago. The ballots marked defective number 135, and Sullivan alleged that numbers of them should have been counted for him which would have increased his plurality. Kempner made the same claim.

Justice Smyth's decision is as follows: "I have decided that the ballots marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, M, O, Ee, Ff, are valid and that the ballots marked 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, n, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, Aa, bb, Bc, Gg, Hi, Ii, Kk, Ll, Mm, are invalid and should not be counted."

Both sides claimed the decision as a victory. Asa Bird Gardiner, counsel for Kempner, said he believed that the recount of the ballots would show that Kempner had been elected by a majority of seven.

Abraham Gruber, counsel for Sullivan, said that Justice Smyth's decision would take certain ballots from Kempner and give them to Sullivan. He admitted that Kempner would gain some ballots, but thought he would lose enough of others which were declared invalid to give Sullivan the election by three ballots.

Mr. Gruber, before Justice Smyth, made an informal application to have the case reopened. Justice Smyth said he would hear counsel on Wednesday.

When the Board of County Canvassers learned of this they adjourned until the case shall have been finally heard by Justice Smyth.

ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL WORK.

What Was Shown and Told at the Annual Reception.

The annual reception of the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital was held yesterday afternoon at the institution, 126 East Fifty-ninth Street. Many improvements just finished, including a pavilion, a playroom, an operating room, and Röntgen ray apparatus, were shown to the visitors. The new surgical room was built and equipped by the contribution of J. Pierpont Morgan. The X ray apparatus is contained in a darkroom 8 by 10 feet in size. It consists of a dynamo, storage battery, screens, and fluoroscope, with an eight-inch spark.

President O. Egerton Schmidt, in his annual address, said that during the year the eastern pavilion had been completed, with its two new wards, playrooms, roof garden, engineers' quarters, storerooms, and nurses' rooms. "If the lovely, kindly woman," he said, "who gave us the $37,000, and who refused to allow us to publish her name, preferring, as she said, to be known simply as a 'friend of the hospital,' could hear the beats of our hearts in gratitude, as I recount her generous gift, surely sweet heavenly echoes must throb in hers."

The report of the Supervisors showed that during the last year five beds have been endowed; one in perpetuity by Mrs. Evan T. Walker; in memory of John T. Walker; four annually by Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer in memory of Anna Hall Roosevelt, and the Orthopaedic Hospital Sewing Society. This brings the number of free beds to thirty-nine.

That Discrepancy in the Vote.

The vote cast for Judge of the Court of Appeals in this county at the last election will be 184 short in the official declaration of the State Board of Canvassers. As told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, an amended certificate was sent to Albany including these 184 votes, but it arrived too late, and was returned to the County Clerk's office in this city. The explanation of the mistake was that in tabulating the returns in the office of the Board of Aldermen one election district was left out in the column for one of the candidates for the Court of Appeals.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Nor sense to ecstasy was ne'er so thrall'd
But it reserved some quantity of choice."
(Hamlet.)

The visitor to our "Christmas floor" will most certainly be "'thrall'd" with the delightful evidences of artistic conception which greet the eye. The varied character of the collection and the wide diversity of the beautiful objects "en evidence" makes it possible for you to "reserve some quantity of choice." Here are chairs, large and comfortable or those of smaller and more dainty shapes. Rich rugs, large or small. Tables and tabourets; curio cabinets in odd effects; gold-embroidered pillows; ornamental couch coverings; flower stands, lamps, jardinieres. Many home adorning articles at such low prices as you can only obtain when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

LEGAL NOTES.

In a suit by James F. Bloom, as President of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League, to restrain Joseph F. Bischoff and others from holding themselves out to the world as executive committeemen or officers of the league, and from in any manner interfering with its property, a motion for a preliminary injunction was yesterday denied by Justice Truax. The league was organized last September, for social, educational, and political purposes, its cardinal doctrine being stated to be "the advocacy and support of the issue of honest money." Justice Truax bases his denial upon the ground that plaintiff has not made out a case entitling him to an injunction, and also upon the well-settled principle of law, "de minimis non curat lex."

***

The question which of certain enumerated articles were fixtures so as to pass with the realty after change of ownership was passed upon by Justice Lawrence yesterday in a suit by McCoskry Butt, as mortgagee, against Pauline Spiro. The defendant was in possession under a lease from the owner of the equity of redemption of the premises 227 East Fourteenth Street, and the action was brought to enjoin her from removing certain chattels claimed to be fixtures. The Court held that ranges, mirrors, storm doors, and a pump passed to the mortgagee because they were attached for the benefit of the freehold, while shades, awnings, glass globes, and gas fixtures were not as permanently attached as to indicate any intention that they should pass with the realty.

***

A writ of certiorari was granted to Elizabeth Liquori yesterday by Justice Truax for the purpose of reviewing the action of Deputy Excise Commissioner Hilliard in refusing to consent to the transfer of a tax certificate to her by her husband, Antonio Liquori. The latter was convicted on Oct. 16 of violation of the liquor tax law, and fined $1,000, in addition to a sentence of thirty days' imprisonment. The refusal of the Excise Commissioner was upon the ground that the transfer was sought to be made to defeat recovery of the judgment obtained for the amount of the fine. The petitioner asserts that the transfer was in good faith to enable her to continue the business pending her husband's incarceration.

***

The order obtained by Lona Haroon Fleron in her suit against the National Horse Show Association for the examination of herself and her husband, William Fleron, as witnesses before trial was yesterday set aside by Justice Truax, in Supreme Court, Special Term. The action is for damages for the alleged refusal to permit her to exhibit a horse in competition for prizes at the exhibition of the association. The alleged ground of the application for such examination was "the uncertainty as to life and health necessarily incident to ocean travel and an extended tour throughout the continent of Europe." Justice Truax says it is not enough for plaintiff to say that she and her husband are "necessary and material witnesses," and are "fully cognizant of the facts of this action." She must specify the facts and circumstances which show that the examination sought is material and necessary.

***

After the will of Henry Cock, in which he appointed John Mackey executor and gave him a life estate in certain property, had been refused probate, in 1882, Mackey, who had been appointed temporary administrator, was authorized by the Surrogate on consent of the attorney of all the parties appearing in the contest, to mortgage part of decedent's real estate for $2,000 to pay the expenses of the prolonged contest. In an action by George Duryea to foreclose that mortgage, the Court of Appeals has just decided, reversing the decision below, that the Surrogate had no jurisdiction to authorize the making of the mortgage, as a temporary administrator takes no title to the real estate of a decedent and has no authority, by virtue of his office, to mortgage, sell, or incumber it.

***

Justice Beekman decided yesterday on demurrer to the complaint of Mary E. Taylor in her suit, individually and as executrix and trustee, against P. J. Kavanagh and others for the partition of two pieces of real estate at Lincoln Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street that plaintiff, as trustee of an express trust with respect to specific property, upon whom the creator of the trust had not conferred any power to sell, could not consent to a sale where the action had been brought by one of several remaindermen against others, pursuant to Section 1533 of the Code. The premises were owned by Bridget Kavanagh, who by her will made Mrs. Taylor executrix and trustee to collect the rents and pay them over to certain beneficiaries during the period of the lives of two of testatrix's children. All the parties to the action agreed that the sale in partition would be desirable, if the Court had jurisdiction. Justice Beekman, in holding that no such sale can be made, says that although the section referred to sanctions a sale on consent of the owner of the particular estate, it presupposes that such owner has the right to give consent, and that it is consistent with the legal nature of his estate. The possession of the whole property during the continuance of the trust is held to be an essential part of the duties of the trustee.

A Bagby Musical Morning.

Another of Mr. Bagby's musical mornings was enjoyed by a select gathering at the Waldorf yesterday. An excellent programme was presented by Mlle. Verlet, William H. Lee, and the Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hane string quartet, with Orton Bradley piano accompanist. Among those present were Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. Cass Canfield, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Frederick Whitridge, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Lady Cecilia Rose, Mrs. E. C. Brookes, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Archie Pell, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Birdie Fair, Miss Alice Wilmerding, Miss McAllister, Mrs. Justice Andrews, Mrs. James W. Girard, Count and Countess Sierstorpff, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Miss Robb, Archie Pell, Coster Wilmerding, James Otis, and Charles T. Mathews.

OVERCOAT SALE

EXCEPTIONAL!

Owing to the backwardness of the season, together with the depression in business, we find ourselves stocked with too many *Fine Overcoats,* and rather than carry them over we have determined to put a quick sale price on them and unload.

This sale embraces 400 of our Choicest Kersey, Fur, Beaver, Vicuna, and English Cheviot Overcoats, sizes 34 to 48, in Black, Blue, Brown and Oxford, all new goods, tailored in the most scrupulous manner, most of them lined throughout with pure dye all-silk lining, formerly marked $50, $45, $40, and $35, all to go at the uniform price of

$25.00

This sale commences at 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, and it affords an exceptional opportunity to secure a *High Class Overcoat at a very low price.*

Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.
Open evenings until Christmas.

Smith, Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Roscoe Conkling Republican Club will give a tripe-and-oyster dinner to-morrow night at its headquarters, 527 Fifth Avenue.

—Police Commissioner Roosevelt started for Cincinnati, Ohio, yesterday, where he is to make an address before a civil service organization to-night.

—Prof. M. Kaufman will give an exhibition of sceno-opticon views in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, the evenings of Dec. 28, 29, and 30.

—The Bank Clearing House Association yesterday adopted a proposition to increase the dues of non-members of the association which clear through members from $200 to $500.

—Henry Hellbig, twenty-one years old, employed to run the elevator of the Cass Realty Company, 209 East Twenty-third Street, was crushed and killed by the elevator yesterday afternoon.

—The Christmas offerings at the Church of the Transfiguration (the Little Church Around the Corner) will be made for the increase of the Endowment Fund, which now amounts to $94,459.23.

—Among the passengers booked to sail to-day on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, for Southampton and Bremen, are Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Haskel, R. H. McGarvie, A. J. McMurray, and F. D. Reilly.

—The United States armored cruisers New York and Maine passed out at the Hook yesterday afternoon, bound for Hampton Roads to join the North Atlantic squadron, lying there preparatory to its cruise in Southern waters.

—Hudson Liston, an actor, living at the Ashland House, was intoxicated last night in the lobby of the Lyceum Theatre, and refused to leave when requested. He was arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station House.

—The consumptive patients of Seton Sanitarium, Spuyten Duyvil, New York City, ask for a remembrance in Christmas donations of any kind—money, groceries, vegetables, &c. Goods may be sent by freight to Spuyten Duyvil station.

—At the meeting of the Social Reform Club, 28 East Fourth Street, to-night, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson will speak on social reform in England. Edward McHugh of Glasgow, who is organizing the longshoremen, will also speak.

—A convocation of the Gamma Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be held at Clark's restaurant, 22 West Twenty-third Street, Monday night. Dr. Charles A. Doremus will read a paper on "A Page from the Chemistry of To-day."

—Albert Just, his wife, and Goldman Koehler, who were accused of having stolen silverware from the Waldorf, were tried in Part IV., General Sessions, yesterday. Mrs. Just and Koehler were acquitted. Just's case will be disposed of to-morrow.

—Miss Aloisie Zoupaly, who sued William Pruzina for $5,000 for breach of promise of marriage, received yesterday in Part II. of the City Court a verdict for $1,500. Prusha lives at 404 East Seventy-fifth Street, where the woman once worked as a domestic.

—Samuel Philipp, proprietor of a candy store at 670 Eleventh Avenue, who debated with Herr Ahlwardt in Cooper Union a year ago, was accused in Yorkville Court yesterday of having violated the Sunday law by selling a doll. His case was continued.

—Funeral services over the body of the Rev. Father Casserly of the Paulist Community, were held yesterday in the Church of St. Paul, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street. Archbishop Corrigan and Police Commissioner Roosevelt were among those present.

—A man supposed to be Patrick Foy of Seventh Avenue and Twentieth Street was killed by a truck yesterday at First Avenue and Thirty-first Street. The truck is owned by the American Grocery Company. The driver, William Gormley of 52 Beach Street, was arrested.

—The hearing in the case of Morgue Keeper Albert N. White, who is under bail on criminal charges, which was to have been held yesterday by the Commissioners of Charities, was postponed till Jan. 8. Mr. White's counsel presented a certificate stating that the Morgue Keeper is ill.

—Francis L. Hine, Vice President and Director of the Astor Place Bank, has been appointed cashier of the First National Bank, succeeding Ebenezer Scofield. James W. Conrow succeeds Mr. Hine as Vice President, and Henry A. Patten is now assistant cashier of the Astor Place Bank.

—The East River Bridge Commission yesterday signed a deed exchanging with the New York Ferry Company a section of the city water front at Delancey Street for half of the company's pier, the land around which will be needed for the new bridge. The ferry company received a bonus of $4,500.

—The will of Leopold Bleier, the yeast manufacturer, who died on Dec. 3, at 40 East Twenty-second Street, was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The entire estate, which is valued at $100,000 in real and $500,000 in personal property, is left to the widow, Josephine Bleier.

—Good Government Club A will have a "smoker" to-night in its quarters, at 722 Lexington Avenue. The municipal ownership of gas works will be discussed. Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn, District Attorney Olcott, Alderman Benjamin E. Hall, and Prof. Felix Adler will take part in the discussion.

—Police Captain Westervelt reported at Headquarters yesterday that the contractor who, while making an excavation, had made a wall of the Church Street Station unsafe, had shored up the dangerous section. Lest there should be an accident, Church Street Precinct prisoners are taken to the Leonard Street Station.

—Floyd L. Danforth, dentist, of 7 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who, last Wednesday morning, while under the influence of drugs, set fire to clothing and furniture in the parlor of his house, was held by Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday in $2,500 bail for trial on a charge of arson.

—The hearing of the evidence in the contest brought by Leopold Rothschild to break the will of his sister, Emily Bartelis, which was adjourned from last month, was to have been continued before Surrogate Arnold yesterday, but went over until Dec. 30 on account of the illness of ex-Surrogate Rollins, counsel for the contestant.

—The will of Col. John R. Fellows, late District Attorney, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Office for probate. The value of the estate is not given and the petition states that its value is unknown. All the property is left to the Colonel's wife, Lizzie M. Fellows. The will was witnessed by Dr. Louis A. Rodenstein and Edward Lauterbach.

—The temporary bridge across the Harlem River at Third Avenue, after being closed for twenty-four hours, was opened at midnight Sunday, and is now in good condition, according to the statement of Contractor Isaac H. Hopper. Last Saturday the north approach to the bridge was found to have sunk four inches below its proper level.

—Horace Greeley Post of the G. A. R. has elected the following officers for 1897: Commander—George H. Moore; Senior Vice Commander—Abraham Pietch; Junior Vice Commander—Andrew Wayt; Quartermaster—William P. McHugh; Surgeon—Benjamin Sylvester; Chaplain—Gaius C. Worset; Officer of the Day—Francis Harrison; Officer of the Guard—William T. Heron.

—The Grand Jury began its special session yesterday. Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle assisted in its investigations. H. Digby Johnson, a lawyer, who is a witness, said he had information that a certain lawyer had spent $1,000 among the keepers of the Tombs to get them to influence prisoners to retain him as counsel. The Grand Jury adjourned till Thursday.

—The Alpha Chapter of the Patriotic League met at the Windsor Hotel last night and listened to addresses upon the purposes of the order by A

Tuesday
December 22-1896

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

WOULD RETIRE THE NOTES

SECRETARY CARLISLE POINTS OUT TREASURY NEEDS.

Improper Burdens Imposed Upon the Government by the Currency System—A Tariff for Revenue Rather than Protection.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was transmitted to Congress to-day, deals extensively and in detail with the financial situation. Mr. Carlisle summarizes the condition of the Treasury, renews his recommendation for the retirement of Treasury notes, and goes on to say: "The maintenance of a policy which necessarily imposes upon the Government the burden of furnishing gold at the public expense to all who may demand it for use or hoarding at home, or for export to other countries, cannot be justified upon any ground of expediency or sound financial principle; and even if the periodical and frequently recurring demands for gold did not weaken the foundations of our entire currency system, thus impairing confidence and depressing business, it would nevertheless be the duty of all who are charged with any degree of responsibility for the adoption of proper financial methods to insist upon the reformation of our laws on this subject at the earliest possible day. The issue and redemption of circulating notes is not a proper function of the Treasury Department or of any other department of the Government. While the Government has power to borrow money, it is not its duty to issue public obligations merely for the purpose of providing a paper currency for use in the transaction of business, nor has it the Constitutional power, in my opinion, to make its promises legal tender in the payment of private debts. Such a policy, even if sanctioned by the Constitution, instead of imparting strength and stability to our currency system, seriously endangers it by the introduction of political and partisan considerations into the management of a subject which ought to be regulated entirely by the business interests of the people and by the laws of trade and the principles which control honest commercial intercourse."

To Remove a Dangerous Question.

The Secretary refers to the peril in which the entire financial system has been placed by the constant agitation of the currency question, and adds: "There is but one absolutely certain way to remove this delicate and dangerous question from our party politics, and that is to retire and cancel the notes. All attempts to hoard them permanently by the Government must fail, for the obvious reason that our people will not consent to be taxed merely for the purpose of accumulating and holding a large and useless surplus in the Treasury. Besides, the notes must be withdrawn from circulation in order to be hoarded, and when withdrawn from circulation it would be far more advantageous to the public to cancel them than to keep them on hand as a constant temptation to indulge in unnecessary and extravagant expenditures."

We must not be deluded into a feeling of security by the fact that there has been a suspension of gold withdrawals during the past few months, and a large accession to our stock of gold from abroad during the same time, says the Secretary. He points out that there is no sufficient reason to believe that this condition of affairs will be permanent, if our existing system is maintained, and, continuing, says:

"Fluctuations in the rates of exchange are produced by causes beyond the control of official power, and one of the misfortunes of our present situation is that, whenever these rates reach a point at which it is more profitable to export gold than to purchase bills for the settlement of our balances abroad, the Government is compelled to furnish the gold, or fail to maintain the standard of value established by law; in fact, the abandonment of that standard and the legal or practical recognition of silver as the basis of our monetary system would not relieve the Government from the obligation to procure coin by the issue of bonds or otherwise for the redemption of its notes, until the notes are permanently retired, or the obligation to redeem in coin is wholly repudiated, a large reserve must be provided, and this reserve, whether it consists of gold or silver, being subject to the demands of all who desire to exchange notes for coin, must be replenished from time to time by such means as the Government is able to command. No system of coinage that can be devised will furnish the Government with either gold or silver, unless it pays for it with means already collected by taxation, or by contracting an indebtedness to be paid by the people in the future.

"I am thoroughly convinced that the retirement and cancellation of United States notes of both classes, under such reasonable limitations and restrictions as to time and methods as Congress may see proper to prescribe, or as a prudent Secretary of the Treasury would adopt in the exercise of his official discretion, would not result either permanently or temporarily in an injurious contraction of the currency. No Government, however despotic, can prescribe the exact amount of currency its people shall use in the transaction of their business, and every attempt to regulate the subject by arbitrary rules in the form of legislation or otherwise is a departure from the economic principles. The people, if left free to conduct their business affairs in their own way, will always decide for themselves how much money they need, and, unless prevented by artificial obstructions, the necessary amount will always be supplied either from their own resources at home or the exchanges abroad.

The Supply of Money.

"With a liberal commercial policy promoting the profitable introduction of our large surplus products into the markets of other countries and a sound currency system promising safe investment for foreign capital in our domestic industries, we may confidently rely upon the operation of the natural laws of trade and finance for an abundant supply of good money to transact all of the business of the people and fully develop the great resources at our command. As soon as the resumption of specie payment had become assured and the agitation of that question had ceased, gold began to flow into this country in large amounts, and from 1878 to 1890, both years included, our net gain from imports alone was $179,748,592, but in addition to this our available stock of this metal was considerably increased by our domestic production and by the renewed use of a great part of the coin previously hoarded by our people on account of its superiority in value over a depreciated paper currency. For a series of years there had been deficient crops in Europe, and the sale of our grain and provisions in foreign markets created a very large excess of exports of merchandise over imports, culminating in 1878 in a balance in our favor of $305,139,642, the largest that ever existed in a single year. No such balance has been even approached in any year since except during the current calendar year, 1896. In eleven months the excess of exports of merchandise over imports has been $266,086,709, and to this should be added the net exports of silver, $44,985,015, making a total of $311,071,724, or nearly $6,000,000 more than the highest amount for any previous period of twelve months. It is scarcely possible that such changes can occur in the course of our international trade during the next few years as to prevent a large annual balance in our favor, and if those favorable results continue to be realized and our currency system shall be placed upon a sound basis experience and reason alike justify the conclusion that very considerable amounts of gold must be sent here to pay for our exported products, and that, even if this should not be the case, the demand upon our existing stock will cease and our own production, amounting to not less than $45,000,000 per annum, will be permanently added to the volume of our circulation."

Plan to Retire Notes.

"While an act conferring express and plenary authority upon the Secretary to issue bonds and use them or the proceeds of their sale for the purpose of retiring a certain amount of the notes each year, would, in my opinion, be the most effectual and economical way to accomplish that object, it may be that so radical a measure would not receive the assent of Congress in the present state of the public mind, on the subject, and if so, it is submitted that, at the very least, authority should be given to retire and cancel a maximum of notes each year when voluntarily presented by the holders and redeemed in gold, and if the maximum amount fixed by Congress should not be retired and canceled in any year by redemptions out of the gold reserve, the Secretary of the Treasury should be clothed with authority to apply to that purpose any surplus funds in the Treasury, and in addition, if necessary, to issue the character of bonds above described to a sufficient amount to comply with the provisions of the law. The adoption of such a policy would give immediate assurance of a purpose to return within a reasonable period to a safe and elastic currency system, and would remove much of the doubt and uncertainty which have for many years disturbed the public mind and embarrassed the business of the people and the operations of the Government. No sudden or large contraction of the active currency could result from the execution of such a plan, because the redemptions would be made from time to time with money already withdrawn from circulation and held in the Treasury, except in cases where it might become necessary to issue and sell bonds in order to make the redemptions correspond to the amount required or authorized, and in all such cases, contraction could be easily prevented by selling the bonds abroad, and thus adding their proceeds to our domestic stock of money."

National Bank Circulation.

Continuing, he says: "Whatever plan may be finally adopted for the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes, it will fail to afford complete protection to the Government against demands for gold in the future, unless it includes a provision relieving the Treasury from the obligation to redeem National bank notes, except such as are worn, mutilated, or defaced, and the notes of failed banks, or requires these institutions to keep their 5 per cent. redemption fund in gold and to deposit gold coin for the withdrawal of bonds when circulation is to be surrendered or reduced.

"It is clear that in case the United States notes should be withdrawn from circulation, some other method of redeeming the National bank currency must be adopted, and, in my opinion, the obligation should be imposed directly upon the banks themselves, or they should be required to keep the redemption fund on deposit with the Treasurer in gold coin."

Mr. Carlisle renews his recommendations for such amendments to the National banking law as would permit the issue of circulating notes equal in amount to the face value of the bonds deposited, and reduce the tax on notes to one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum, and that authority be given to establish branch banks for the transaction of such kinds of business now allowed, except the issue of circulating notes. No good reason is perceived, he says, why this limitation upon the required amount of capital should not be reduced to $25,000, without regard to population. He again refers to and renews his suggestion that the issue of United States notes, Treasury notes, and National bank notes of lower denomination than $10 be prohibited in order to secure a larger and more permanent use of silver coin and certificates.

Need of More Revenue.

Taking up the question of revenue and quoting figures and the yearly deficiency, the Secretary says: "But unless our annual receipts are increased by improved business conditions or our annual expenditures are reduced, a time will arrive when provision must be made for additional revenue; and, if the expenditures of the Government shall be increased by an act of Congress the necessity for such a measure will arise earlier than the present situation seems to indicate. In view of this possible contingency it will not be inappropriate to submit a few suggestions concerning the general policy to be adopted in making provision to meet the future necessities of the Government. For more than a century our tariff legislation has been designed to a great extent at least to accomplish objects other than the raising of revenue for public purposes. The protection of capital invested in our native industries and the protection of labor employed in the United States against the competition of the products of foreign industries and foreign labor have been alleged as the paramount objects in many cases and urged as a justification for progressive increases of tariff taxes and commercial restrictions, when revenue was not needed, or when the rates imposed were made so high as to reduce the revenue. In other instances revenue duties have been abolished in order that protective duties might be retained or increased, and the necessities of the Government and just principles of taxation have been subordinated to the demands of special interests.

"So long as the income of the Government from customs and internal taxes exceeded its expenditures, the fact that protective duties were destructive of revenue, although clearly apparent to all who observed the practical operation of the system, did not attract the attention of the public generally; but the situation has been materially changed since 1892, and hereafter it will not be possible to sacrifice revenue to protection without seriously embarrassing the fiscal affairs of the Government by depriving it of an income sufficient to defray its necessary expenditures. If the usual proportion of this income is hereafter to be derived from taxes on imported goods, the protective theory must be abandoned, as the basis of our legislation upon the subject, and a well-considered and consistent revenue system must be substituted in its place; and, in my opinion, this can be done without material injury to any trade or industry now existing in this country. The danger of a large foreign competition in our home market and the alleged injurious effects of such competition upon the interests of domestic labor have not only been greatly exaggerated in the past, but are less now than at any time heretofore, and must continue to grow less hereafter.

Tariff Propositions.

"The following general propositions may, I think, be accepted as the basis for just conclusions:

"1. A large and continuous export of a particular class of articles proves an ability to manufacture as cheaply as any foreign competing nation.

"2. Natural advantages, such as the proximity or cheapness of raw materials, inventiveness, special aptitude, and facilities secured by an extensive use of superior machinery, are sufficient in most cases to exclude foreign competition.

"3. Many occupations, such as those of bakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, and others, are local; the work must be done at a particular place, and, consequently, foreign competition is impossible.

"4. The expenses of importation—the cost of transportation, insurance, loss of interest, &c.—prevent competition from abroad in many kinds of manufacturing and mechanical products.

"Applying these propositions in the investigation of the industries known as 'manufacturing and mechanical,' the result may be briefly and conveniently stated in the form of a table, in which the interests subject to more or less foreign competition are classified as nearly as possible, according to the tariff schedules and in accordance with an extremely liberal view of the question:

	Number of Employes.	Wages.
Industries.		
Clay and pottery, &c.	71,619	$35,786,320
Textiles	589,048	201,350,485
Paints, &c	11,511	7,840,510
Chemicals	19,474	11,019,322
Paper, &c	16,745	10,395,496
Metals	160,555	88,662,796
Food	88,920	12,087,501
Miscellaneous	79,707	36,396,382
Total	987,579	$403,538,752

"These constitute about 21 per cent. of the 4,712,622 persons engaged in all our manufacturing and mechanical industries, and adding to them the 500,000 employed in agriculture, mining, and fishing, a total of 1,487,579 is obtained, which is about 61.2 per cent. of the total population engaged in all gainful occupations, according to the returns of 1890.

Comparative Cost of Production.

"The cost of production in all the great manufacturing nations has been so nearly equalized by modern inventions and economics that movements of their several products from one to another cannot take place upon a large scale or for any considerable length of time if these products are burdened in the markets to which they are sent with charges to which they are not subjected in the countries of their origin; and this tendency toward equalization of cost is still going on and must continue. A very small tax or charge will now entirely prevent the importation of many articles which a few years ago constituted a large proportion of our total dutiable merchandise and contributed very materially to our public revenues. This great change in the relative industrial condition of the commercial world cannot be safely ignored in our investigations of this subject. And when proper allowance has been made for its present and prospective effect upon the amount of revenue to be derived from duties upon imported goods I think it will be found that instead of increasing existing rates upon articles now dutiable it will be necessary to resort to taxation upon various kinds of importations heretofore exempted simply because they were not included in the scope of protective theory. Of course there are some exceptions to the general proposition that increased rates upon certain articles now taxed would not increase revenue. Articles of taste and luxury and articles of prime necessity which cannot now be produced in this country in sufficient quantities to supply the home demand will yield revenue under rates of duty higher in proportion to their value than could be imposed, for revenue purposes, upon the great mass of commodities now subject to tariff taxation. So far as our dutiable schedules now include such articles, some increase of revenue might be secured by imposing higher rates, but even this will prove to be an annually diminishing amount, except in the cases of such articles as cannot, on account of natural conditions, be hereafter produced here.

New Objects of Taxation.

"It is evident that new objects of taxation must be included in our tariff schedules, or the attempt to secure the usual proportion of revenue from customs must be abandoned, and some other method of raising means to support Government must be adopted, but whether revenue shall be raised by duties upon imported goods or by the imposition of taxes in some other form, there are certain fundamental rules and principles applicable to the subject which cannot be disregarded without injustice to the people from whom the exactions are to be made. The first and most important one is, that no tax should be laid, except for public purposes, and that all sums paid by the people should be received by the Government. Any tax, whether impost or excise, which increases the cost of commodities to the consumer beyond the amount collected by the Government, is unjust and indefensible upon any correct economic principle. Taxation should not only be imposed for public purposes alone, but it should be limited as far as possible to such articles as the people can avoid the use of without impairing their ability to earn a subsistence or increasing the cost of any part of the materials on which they work—that is, on articles of voluntary, rather than on articles of necessary, use—and all such taxes should be so adjusted, when possible, as to distribute the burdens of Government equally upon the people, according to their ability to bear them. It is not claimed that absolute equality in the distribution of the burdens of taxation can be secured in all cases, under any practical system that can be devised, but gross inequalities can certainly be avoided, and they are much less likely to result when revenue is made the sole object of tariff legislation than when the customs laws are framed to accomplish other purposes.

"When the true principles of taxation are recognized, and applied in our fiscal legislation, there will be no difficulty in securing an ample revenue for the support of the Government, and the exercise of all its proper functions, without subjecting our industries to injurious and unnecessary burdens, or our trade to injurious and unnecessary restrictions. Although the number of purely revenue articles has been much diminished by the economic conditions that have taken place during the last few years, such articles are still sufficient in number, and they are and must continue to be imported in such quantities as to afford under moderate rates of duty all additions to the income of the Government that future exigencies may prove to be necessary, and, no matter what may be the preferences of any part of the people upon the subject, the necessities of the situation demand the adoption of a system of taxation which will utilize these resources."

A SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY.

Controller Roberts Will Not Have to Borrow Money as Formerly.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—State Controller James A. Roberts finds, on balancing his books for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1896, that there is a balance in the State Treasury of $4,930,046. This completes the third year of Controller Roberts's term, and it is the first year since he has served as Controller that he has not been compelled to borrow money to pay the expenses of the State Government from Oct. 1 to the following February each year, when the taxes under the annual levy pour into the State Treasury. Last year he borrowed $3,500,000, and the year before $1,800,000. The ample surplus in the treasury at present will enable the Controller to carry the State Government along without borrowng a dollar until the $11,751,837, which is to be raised under the annual tax levy provided for by the last Legislature, is received by the State Treasurer in the Spring. The balance in the State Treasury on Oct. 1, 1895, exceeded the balance in the treasury on Oct. 1, 1895, by $3,518,961. The receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 last were $30,029,387, and the payments were $26,510,126.

The funded debt of the State amounts to $2,320,660, divided as follows: Canals, $1,770,660; Adirondack Park, $550,000. The money which will pour into the State Treasury under the tax levy for this year will include $961,116 for the general fund, $4,052,903 for schools, $2,359,104 for the maintenance and operation of the State canals, and $4,368,712 for the State care of insane. The taxes received from corporations during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last amounted to $2,165,910, and in 1895 to $1,857,343, an increase this year of $308,567. The amount paid as an organization tax by new companies this year was $503,951, and in 1895, $259,884. This shows an increase of $244,067. Since Controller Roberts has been in office he has increased the number of corporations which pay tax into the State Treasury by 2,249, until now 4,401 corporations pay a tax.

The amount of money received under the inheritance tax law during the past year was $1,996,652, as against $2,126,894 in 1895, a decrease this year of $230,242. This decrease, however, is more than met by the increased corporation taxes, which is $532,634. The decrease in the amount of inheritance tax this year is due to the fact that there were no large estates on which to assess a tax, as was the case in 1895, when one estate—the Crouse estate of Syracuse—paid a single tax of $150,000.

The average amount of tax paid by estates in 1896 was only $700, while in 1895 it was $900. The largest tax paid by any estate this year was that paid by the Renwick estate of New York, amounting to $83,000.

It was estimated that the State would receive only $3,000,000 under the Raines law, but Controller Roberts reports that the State's share of the receipts under this law amounts to $3,564,014. During the fiscal year of 1896 there was paid out of the State Treasury $4,970,134 for educational purposes and $5,887,495 for the State car of the insane and for various charitable institutions. The amount spent on the State Capitol construction during the fiscal year was $644,906, or a total of $22,254,023 from the time the building was commenced in 1868 to the present year.

The amount received under the new racing law during the year was $12,419, while the receipts during the last year under the old Ives pool law was $112,528.

Came to This Country to Wed.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French Line Steamship La Gascogne, from Havre, was the Count Moltke-Hvitfeldt, son of the late Danish Minister to Paris. He was met at the pier by Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and N. Le Roy Edgar, with whom he went at once to Washington. The Count is to be married Dec. 29 or 30, to Miss Louise Bonaparte. Others on La Gascogne were the Baron and Baronne Pérouse de Monclos, Alfred Beck, E. Loos, and Henry Young.

CONVERSATIONS OF ZUKER

MEYER TELLS THE JURY HOW HE PLANNED FOR TWO FIRES.

Testimony to Show that He Was Close at Hand When the Newark Store Was Burned.

The trial of Isaac Zuker for arson in the first degree was resumed yesterday before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

John Heath of 141 Mulberry Street, Newark, was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Davis about a fire five years ago at 140 Mulberry Street, Newark. According to the testimony of Schoenholz, the convict, this fire was set by Zuker a few weeks before the burning of his store at 264 Division Street.

Heath said that he saw Zuker around the Mulberry Street house a little while before the fire started. Schoenholz was identified by Heath as a man he saw near the store on the night of the fire.

John Ziegler and G. A. Blauvelt, Newark policemen, corroborated Heath's testimony. Blauvelt saw Zuker leaving the store with a bundle of clothing on the afternoon of the fire.

Mrs. Anna Schoenholz, wife of Morris Schoenholz, testified to meeting Zuker at Max Blum's house a few weeks after her husband's arrest.

"Zuker told me he had employed a lawyer for my husband," she said. "He said he would pay the lawyer, and that if anybody asked me who employed the lawyer I should say my husband employed him and paid him. He said his name must not be mentioned. He gave me money while my husband was in prison and on trial, and also gave me $10 a month to pay my rent."

Albert B. Hedden of the Newark Salvage Corps, testified to having found some pasteboard saturated with alcohol in the Mulberry Street store after the fire.

Francis Maginnis, a fireman of Hose Company 16 of this city, who was at the fire at 264 Division Street, said he found benzine and kerosene in the rear part of the building after the fire.

Gustav Meyer told of a conversation he had with Zuker in July, 1891, six months before the Division Street fire.

"Zuker told me," said the witness, "that he had made a deal with Blum to set the fire so that it would spread into Blum's house, next door. Blum had $1,000 insurance on furniture, and wanted the money.

"He talked about the Newark place, and said he had put a 'dummy' named Suizer in the place to get the insurance and run the store until the time came to burn it. I asked him why he put Sulzer in there, and he said he had to, because Fire Marshal Mitchell had blackened his name with all the insurance companies."

Returning to the Division Street fire, the witness said he met Zuker in Grand Street, carrying a three-gallon demijohn of alcohol. Zuker told him it was alcohol, and when asked what he was going to do with it, he replied:

"I am going to do that job."

Meyer also met Zuker at the corner of Ridge and Division Streets, while the fire at 264 was burning. Zuker said to him:

"I am afraid that fire won't burning right. Schoenholz didn't do a good job."

The witness said no business was done in the Division Street store for three months previous to the fire.

When cross-examined by Mr. Howe, Meyer was asked why he had not told the police of Zuker's conversations about the proposed fires.

"Because," said the witness, "Zuker knew I had some fire business of my own that was crooked, and he knew I would not give him away."

The witness admitted that he had set fire to houses in West Broadway, Eighth Avenue, and Third Avenue. He also admitted that he had been collecting evidence against Zuker since soon after the Division Street fire.

An adjournment until this morning was taken.

THE MONETARY CONVENTION.

Interest Awakened Here by the Visit of H. H. Hanna.

Interest in the monetary convention which is to be held in Indianapolis Jan. 12, 1897, has been awakened by the visit here of H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Commercial bodies of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, New Orleans, and other large cities of the country have become interested in the matter, and all will have representatives at the Indianapolis gathering, in addition to the representatives from the commercial bodies of New York City.

Mr. Hanna was in New York Saturday, and he succeeded in interesting a number of business men in the coming convention. Among those to whom he talked was William E. Dodge, who will be a delegate to Indianapolis.

"This convention is to be entirely nonpartisan," said Mr. Dodge. "The man who mentions politics will be shot. What we propose to do is to discuss the situation in a cold-blooded sort of way. We all know that conditions have changed, but our monetary system has not changed.

"The cry from the West and South is not without reason, and we want to see what can be done to suit all the people. We cannot, of course, take any definite action, and we will not pass any resolutions. We will simply discuss the situation, and we may offer some suggestions for the action of Congress."

M'NULTY CHOSEN PROFESSOR.

Trustees of the City College Reconsider the Former Action.

Dr. John J. McNulty was yesterday appointed Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the College of the City of New York, with a salary of $4,500 a year. His appointment takes effect immediately. Dr. McNulty's candidacy was defeated on Nov. 17 by a tie vote. Yesterday the Board of Trustees of the college held a special meeting, reconsidered that action, and, after a long debate, made the appointment by a vote of 13 to 8. Those voting for it were Messrs. Adams, Agar, Beneville, Kelly, Little, Mack, McSweeny, Meirowitz, Montant, Strauss, Vanarsdale, and Chairman Maclay. Those opposed were Messrs. Andrews, Holt, Hurlbut, Ketcham, Peaslee, Prentiss, Rogers, and Taft.

The proposed division of the Chair was the objection raised by several members to the doctor's appointment yesterday. They preferred to have the matter postponed until the January meeting, but were defeated in their stand by a vote of 17 to 4.

The legislation concerning the acquisition of a new site for the college having been found to be faulty in respect of the institution of proceedings to condemn land, a committee consisting of the President of the board, the President of the college, and the President of the Executive Committee of the college, was requested to procure the necessary amendments to the act.

Panic in a Harlem Flat.

A fire, the origin of which is unknown, occurred in the apartment of Henry Franklin, on the third floor of the five-story brick flat, 8 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning. There was great excitement among the tenants, all of whom hastily fled from the house, most of them in their night clothes. Some had to get out by the fire escapes, and one woman, with a little child, prostrated by smoke on her way out, was rescued by a policeman. The damage by the fire was only $1,000.

TEACHERS HEAR DR. BOONE.

Michigan Educator Talks About Education and the Institutions.

Dr. Richard G. Boone of Ypsilanti, Mich., President of the Michigan State Normal School, addressed a large audience, composed mainly of the members of the New York City Teachers' Association, in the chapel of the Normal College, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. He talked on "Education and the Institutions."

Dr. Boone appealed for a system of public school education which would be more conducive to the development of the social qualities of the children, and make them, at the end of their school life, thoroughly fitted for the environments in which they might be placed; give them the ability to adapt themselves to circumstances of whatever nature, and fit them for association with all classes of humanity. The doctor illustrated the futility of ssytematic study when unaccompanied by practical knowledge, and dwelt mainly upon the benefit teachers can derive from social study rather than psychological disquisitions. "Let's have more literature and less psychology," he said.

He did not want to be understood as desiring to eliminate psychological studies from the curriculum of normal colleges, but merely advised a more widespread knowledge of the classics and current literature as leading to a more thorough understanding of social duties and functions.

The doctor pointed out the mistake made by some teachers in developing what he called the individual character of the pupil while neglecting the broader requirements of a good education. He also decried the practice indulged in by some teachers of keeping their classes in perfect order and boasting of their ability in that direction. He advised strongly against putting too severe a curb upon the exuberance of youth, lest, when their school years are past, they make up for lost time and take advantage of the lack of restraint. The worst teacher is the one who keeps her class in the best order, he declared.

Dr. Boone explained the relation of education to crime, art, and industry, and again impressed on the teachers not to confine their education to one particular group or niche, but to make it as broad as their time and means will allow.

MEMORIAL OF MISS PURROY.

Nearly Thirty Years Principal of One of the Public Schools.

A memorial to Miss Salome Purroy, an etching of the "Arch of Titus," was hung yesterday afternoon upon one of the walls of the assembly room in the girls' department of Grammar School No. 53. The picture was given to the school by the Association of Principals of Girls' Grammar Schools. Miss Purroy was a sister of County Clerk Henry D. Purroy. She was born in February, 1843, and died last July, after a service of nearly thirty years as head of the girls' department of Grammar School No. 53.

The memorial was presented by Miss Carrie Monfort, President of the Principals' Association. Commissioner of Education William H. Hurlbut made an acknowledgement for the schools. Four hundred girls, who had been Miss Purroy's pupils, sang the hymns, "O, Rest In the Lord," "The Parting," "Father, Hear My Prayer," and "Abide With Me." Assistant Superintendent Edward D. Farrell, ex-Trustee Joseph Fettretch, and ex-Superintendent Jones made brief addresses, and a letter of sympathy from Robert Maclay, President of the Board of Education, was read. Miss Louise Clawson read the resolutions of the Principals' Association.

Among those present were Commissioner of Education Henry A. Rogers, Assistant Superintendent Thomas S. O'Brien, ex-Trustee Hermann Bolte, the Rev. J. H. Slinger, Inspectors Charles R. Stilwell, Charles Putzel, and Sophie C. Scheel, and Principals Margaret C. Cornell, Kate G. Broderick, Mary J. Farmer, Eliza S. Pell, Felicia A. Griffin, Julia Richman, Katharine D. Blake, Teresa E. Bernholz, Olivia J. Hall, Mary C. McGuire, and Mary E. Tate.

MR. OLCOTT TO ECONOMIZE.

To Dismiss Some Men and Reduce Certain Salaries.

District Attorney Olcott is considering a plan of economy. He may not decrease the total cost of his department to the city, but hopes, by rearranging the appropriations, to make the money go further in the service.

"I may not ask for less money than this department had last year," Mr. Olcott said. "I certainly shall not ask for more. There are some officials here who hold positions that are absolutely useless to the department. These I shall do away with. While I am an organization man, I shall make no unnecessary appointments.

"There are also positions that are overpaid at present. Some salaries are entirely too large as compared with the pay in equally important offices in other departments of the City Government. I can get men as able as the present members for less pay, and this I shall do.

"Meanwhile, I cannot see applicants for appointments. I am overloaded with work and have no time to deal personally with applicants."

They Lost Their Policies.

Levy Weingarten of Newark, N. J., and another man called at the District Attorney's office yesterday and asked to have one of the officers of the Washington Irving Union indicted. Weingarten said that 124 members of the union had taken out policies for $1,000 each, and for the first ten years had been paying the premium to the officer of the union, who was to give it to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. By accident, it was recently discovered that the officer had retained the money and the policies had lapsed. The premiums amounted to about $3,500. The District Attorney's office could not take any action in the matter.

Mr. Shonnard Is Reinstated.

A short time ago, on complaint of the city, through Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, an order was issued by Justice Dykman of the Supreme Court, removing Frederic Shonnard as Commissioner of Appraisal of the Connell Dam. The complaint was that Mr. Shonnard had not completed his work and filed his report. Mr. Shonnard appealed, and yesterday the appeal was argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Kings County. Roger Foster of this city and W. H. Sweney of Yonkers represented Mr. Shonnard, and Corporation Counsel Scott appeared for the city. Without leaving the bench the Court unanimously reversed the order of Justice Dykman.

The Moss Rose Damaged.

The Nova Scotia schooner Moss Rose, forty days from Laguna, worked into port yesterday under difficulties. Dec. 15, off Barnegat, she met a northeast gale with thick snow, which lasted forty-eight hours. She carried away her rudder-head, lost and split sails, and received other damages about decks. She is commanded by Capt. Lohnes, and brings cedar and mahogany to Thebaud Brothers.

Sighted a Dangerous Derelict.

The Lampert & Holt steamship Coleridge, which arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, sighted a derelict vessel, bottom-up and awash, on Dec. 12, in latitude 33 degrees north, longitude 70 degrees 36 minutes west. The wreck disappeared at times, then gradually raised above the surface. Capt. Salter reported it as dangerous to navigation.

STEELMAKERS IN CONFERENCE.

Effort to Strengthen the Steel Billet Pool—Bellaire Company Absent.

Representatives of nearly all of the large steel manufacturing companies in this country met in the Holland House, this city, yesterday, and discussed measures for strengthening the so-called steel billet pool. Major L. S. Bent of Philadelphia presided.

The following companies were represented: Carnegie Steel Company, Limited; Pennsylvania Steel Company, Maryland Steel Company, Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, Bethlehem Iron Company, Cambria Iron Company, Ashland Steel Company, Ohio Steel Company, Riverside Iron Works, Shenango Valley Steel Company, the Johnson Company, Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, the Otis Steel Company, Limited; Hainsworth Steel Company, the Junction Iron and Steel Company, the King, Gilbert & Warner Company, Jones & Laughlins, Limited; National Tube Works Company, Cleveland Rolling Mill, and the Illinois Steel Company.

The Bellaire Steel Company of Bellaire, Ohio, was not represented, a fact which was deprecated by the advocates of the maintenance of the pool. It was the withdrawal of the Bellaire Company from the combination about two months ago that led to a general cutting of prices for steel billets and resulted in the present demoralized condition of the market. Those manufacturers who believe in the combination desire to get the Bellaire Company back into the fold. When the pool was in a compact and harmonious state the price of steel billets delivered in Pittsburg was $20.25 a ton. Now the price is less than $17 a ton.

Besides the Bellaire Company, there are three large concerns outside of the combination which are likely to remain individually independent. These are the Troy Steel Company, Schoenberger & Co. of Pittsburg, and the American Steel Company of Indianapolis.

At the close of yesterday's conferences Secretary George Griscom said that although the situation had been thoroughly discussed, nothing had been accomplished. Other meetings will be held to-day, and it is hoped that a representative of the Bellaire Company will attend. Secretary Griscom said he thought that the prospects for maintaining the combination were very good.

BUYING UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

Big Crowd at the Hudson River Railroad Stores.

A motley crowd gathered at the sale of unclaimed freight in the Hudson River Railroad stores, Hudson and Beach Streets, yesterday. It was composed largely of retail and second-hand dealers, all after bargains.

The sale took place in one of the great lofts of the storehouse, where the miscellaneous accumulation of freight was piled nearly to the ceiling. There were narrow passageways between the different goods.

The catalogue showed nearly 400 separate lots or parcels, comprising all sorts and kinds of merchandise, such as patent medicines, groceries, quantities of household goods, canned goods, glassware, tinware, ironware, crockery, fly poison, farm utensils, soap, barrels of soap grease, books, paper, hosiery, dress goods, notions, paints and oils, barrels of bottled beer, theatrical scenery, carpets, rugs, bedding, kegs of fish, mineral water, lithographs, bottles, barrels of sauerkraut, a piano, sleighs and cutters, electric motors, and rags.

Edward L. Lewis was the auctioneer. The bidding was lively at times, and the prices were considered fairly good.

THE CITY'S DEATH RATE.

Very Low Now, but Much Expected of School Inspection.

President Wilson of the Health Board is much gratified over the showing of the death rate for last week. The total number of deaths for the week ending Saturday night was 625, as against 797 for the corresponding year of 1895. The number of deaths reported Sunday was 66, as against 109 for the corresponding date last year.

"This showing," said Mr. Wilson, "is the result of the stringent sanitary measures which have been put in effect this year. Contagious and infectious diseases have been brought down to a minimum, and after our school medical inspection system goes into effect we expect to reduce the current average of diseases, and consequently the death rate, to a considerable degree."

President Wilson and Commissioner Fowler are busy arranging the details for the school inspection work. The civil service examination is being prepared, and after this is completed and in use, immediate results will follow. Mr. Wilson has sent a communication to the School Board, asking for a conference at which the rules to govern the inspections will be completed. The inspection will be put in operation soon after Jan. 1.

MURRAY HILL BANK ASSETS.

To be Turned over to Messrs. O'Brien and Trask as Receivers.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision ordering that the assets of the Murray Hill Bank be surrendered by Benjamin B. Odell and Edward H. Hobbs to Miles M. O'Brien and Spencer Trask, the receivers appointed by Justice Pryor, in this division.

The other receivers, Odell and Hobbs, were appointed in the Brooklyn courts in the action brought by the Attorney General, and the winning receivers, O'Brien and Trask, were appointed here in the stockholders' action. The Appellate Division decided that O'Brien and Trask were the receivers, and Justice Truax says, in conformity with this decision, they should get the assets. It was contended in the motion made in the house of Justice Truax last week that there were no receivers at all, the New York appointees having been put out of office when the dissolution of the bank took place after their appointment.

Cannot Transfer the Business.

Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision continuing a temporary injunction to restrain the Broadway Insurance Company from turning over its business to the Hartford Fire Insurance Company under an agreement entered into between the companies at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Company. Justice Smyth says: "I have arrived at the conclusion that the action of the Board of Directors which resulted in the execution of the instrument between the companies was without lawful authority, in excess of the powers of the Board of Directors, and, therefore, void, so far, at least, as the stockholders are concerned, who did not consent to such action."

The Fuel Gas Franchise.

Decision was reserved in the Supreme Court to-day by Justice Truax on a motion made by Edward Einstein to continue a temporary injunction restraining the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor from granting a franchise to the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat, and Power Company. The Court also reserved decision on the motion made by the Aldermen to strike out of the complaint in the action as frivolous the allegations that the Aldermen "wrongfully, willfully, fraudulently, and illegally acted in collusion to defraud the city. Briefs on the questions will be submitted.

PLEA FOR HIGH BUILDINGS

MR. LEVY ARGUED AGAINST A LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTION.

Such Action, He Claimed, Would Be Against the Rights of the Owners of the Land Built Upon.

Another session of the committee, appointed by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, to inquire and report whether the public interest demands legislation in the form of restricting the height of buildings, was held yesterday afternoon in the board room, 203 Broadway. G. Waldo Smith, the Chairman, and Richard Deeves of the committee were present, as well as the counsel to the committee, Simon Sterne.

Representatives of a committee chosen by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and by the Architectural League of New York also attended. They were John M. Carrere, R. W. Gibson, G. Kramer Thompson, and James B. Baker. Superintendent Constable of the Building Department, whose views the committee expected to learn at this meeting, was unable to be present, but he will come to the next is interested in the erection of a tall building, stated his views.

Tall Buildings a Benefit.

Mr. Levy said that last year a conspiracy in the interest of certain tall buildings existed for the prevention of other high structures in this city. "Chief Bonner, an official of the city," continued Mr. Levy, "has made a statement here, after which I do not think he should remain as an official. His action is either through ignorance, or it is done with a purpose. He knows that since we have had tall buildings in New York there was less fire, and he knows that every first-class high building has its own fire department."

Mr. Levy said that the gentlemen of the Board of Health were paid to benefit the city and not to try to ruin it. "They know," he said, "that the statement of every physician of prominence in New York is that the people have better health and more air space than before in these first-class buildings." He instanced Liberty Street as a narrow one, the health of which had not been affected by the erection of high buildings, and said these structures made a street look broader. They had also improved the value of property and increased the city income. There was no prettier effect anywhere than around City Hall Park, where these buildings are. Everybody coming here admired them. The water, plumbing, and fire-proof arrangements of our high buildings could not be excelled. When fire had occurred, it was confined to one room. When Mr. Post, an architect in favor of the measure that was before the Legislature last year, was asked regarding deterioration, he said it was of no account whatsoever.

The foundations of those buildings, Mr. Levy said, were of massive construction and very expensive. They were not likely to be built except where the commerce of the city demanded them. Legislation of this kind had been obtained in Chicago, and property became unsalable, and they wished a repeal of the law. Mr. Levy was of opinion that many property

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
J. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

New York City
3 1/2%
Gold Bonds
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
MATURING 1915 TO 1927.
FOR SALE BY
Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Nassau & Pine Sts. Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

To holders of certificates of deposit issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York for second mortgage income bonds, and the capital stock of the St Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

Referring to the committee's advertisement, dated Nov. 25, 1896, notice is hereby given that the second installment of the assessment of 6 per cent. on second mortgage income bonds, and of 3 per cent. on stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company is due and payable on the twenty-second day of December, 1896, at the offices of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall St., New York City; the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or Messrs. Melville, Fickus & Co., 75 Lombard St., London, E. C.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.
New York Dec. 11, 1896.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with Section 2d of a certain Indenture made by the above Coal Company, dated October 8th, 1888, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed Twenty-one thousand and thirty-one 71-100 dollars. ($21,031.71.) Offers will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon December 23rd, 1896.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Co. will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1896, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1897, and will open Jan. 2, 1897, at 10 A. M. JOSIAH M. HILL, Sec'y.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The whole stock market strong. Practically every stock advanced. Call money 1½ to 2 per cent.

The resolute common sense stand of Secretary of State Olney upset the bear conspiracy. Instead of a continuing smash, based on rampant jingoism, the financial world takes on new confidence.

***

Some sensational dispatches came from Washington during the early part of the day, but the facts they developed offset all the prophecies of further embarrassments.

***

The quick result of this tendency to assume a rational position in Congress was that speculators hurried to cover outstanding short contracts, and this gave the market some show of vim.

***

Sugar Trust stock was, as usual, traded in much more heavily than any other. It rose a point and a half and held the half. The trade fight in which the trust is becoming involved threatens to develop into much larger proportions than has been generally anticipated.

***

In Manhattan an advance of nearly two full points was made and maintained. The proceedings against the company which the Attorney General of New York has been asked to start seem to be postponed rather indefinitely.

***

Chicago Gas was one of the leaders in the day's improvement. It scored a substantial advance, as if in direct answer to the new game of bluff now being started at Chicago against the associated companies. The fact that the chief owners of the property are New York capitalists is the only reason for this latest guerrilla warfare.

***

It would seem to be much wiser if Chicago talent could be confined to looking after embarrassing factors that do need attention in the affairs of home capitalists. The latest smash in Chicago bank circles has its teachings as well as its penalties. If the end of that smash has now been reached, it will be an escape for Chicago close to the miraculous.

***

When big banks parade mythical surpluses and Directors who are recognized as "prominent citizens" do not forbid such work, the exposure is not of one bank alone, nor of one group of directing financiers only; in such a situation there are danger signals of far-reaching consequences. Not merely the National Bank of Illinois, but the chief city of Illinois, is indicted by the present calamitous situation there.

***

Government bonds were irregular. The 4s, 1925, declined ⅛ and ¼ respectively for the registered and coupon. The 4s, 1907, registered, gained ⅛. There were exceptionally large sales of the 4s, 1925, coupon, $1,035,000 changing hands at 119. There were also sales of $500 do. at 119⅛; $500 4s, 1925, registered, at 120; $3,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111, and $5,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅞.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Manhattan	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Tob., scrip	2	Mo. Pacific	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Bay State Gas	½	N. J. Central	½
Can. Southern	1⅜	Nor. Pac. pf. V cfs.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Ont. & West	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1	Pacific Mail	1
Chicago Gas	1⅜	P. & Rdg., all in. pd.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	1
Chi. & Northwest	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	Union Pac.	⅝
Col. & Hock. Coal, all in. pd.	1¼	U. S. Leather	½
Col., Hock. & Tol.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	4⅜	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Gen. Electric	⅝	Wabash	⅝
Laclede Gas pf.	3	Wabash pf.	⅞
Lake Shore	1⅝	West. Union	1

STOCKS DECLINED.

C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Laclede Gas	⅜
Consol. Gas	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	St. L. & St. F. 1st pf.	1½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½
Col. Coal & I. 6s	1	Reading 2d pf. In	1½
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1½	Southern Ry. 5s	1½
Jefferson R. 1st	1	Standard R. & T. 6s	3¼
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	1	Union El. 1st	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Ches. & O. 1st R. & A. 1st con.	1¼	Pitts. & West 1st	1¾
E., T. V. & Ga. 1st con.	1½	Reading 3d pf., In.	1¼
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	1	St. P. 1st, South-west	1⅝
Or. Sh. Line 6s, t. r.	1	Utah So. ext. 1st t. r.	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3½ per cent. five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges, $77,848,858; balances, $5,612,804; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $578,262.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange easier. Posted rates unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and ½c lower at $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¼@$4.83⅝ for sixty bills, $4.87½@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par; Boston—5c discount and par; San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium; New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par; Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par; Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅜, to 95; Canadian Pacific, 1, to 56½; St. Paul, ½, to 74¾; New York Central, ½, to 99⅝; Reading, ½, to 13; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 48¾; Erie, ¼, to 15; do, first preferred, ⅛, to 34½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅞. British consols advanced 5-16, to 110⅝, for money and ⅛, to 110⅞, for the account.

GOOD CONDITIONS WILL TELL.

Mr. Mayer Lehman of the well-known firm of Lehman Brothers said yesterday, in speaking of the Cuban resolutions in the Senate and their effect on the stock market:

"I think the bearish effect of the Cuban scare is about over. I mean by that that the matter will not again break the stock market as it did last Friday. The worst of it is over, and people now see what small chances the resolution has of bringing about a hostile breach between our Government and that of Spain. In all probability the incident will amount to nothing more serious than it is now.

"But there is one bad influence which the action of the Senate committee will exert on the security market. It will make people more hesitant about investing in stocks. It will keep them timid. It will in some degree, put a damper on the growing confidence that has made itself more and more apparent each day since the election.

"That is the real damage that the Cameron resolution has done. It has checked temporarily the good effects of the election. People were gradually coming to a realization of the excellent conditions now prevailing in the country, but the move in Washington which revealed the danger of Congressional legislation has done much to offset this.

"I am afraid that we shall feel this bad effect for some little time. People will now be disposed to wait for actual evidence of the business improvement and of the promised advancing tendency in the stock market before they will invest. They will not discount the better conditions, because they will be apprehensive of Congress.

"But this hesitancy and timidity will, I think, be confined principally to Wall Street. The business communities of the country are not frightened. Business improvement will not be materially interrupted. Senatorial jingoism does not change conditions. It does not stop the betterment in trade. It will have its sentimental effect on Wall Street and the security market, but that is about all.

"After the first of the year, we shall see activity in every line of business. Improvement will be everywhere visible. Trade conditions are now excellent and conducive to a period of prosperity. When the betterment comes and the investors of the country see it, the confidence which has been somewhat shaken by the ill-advised action of Senators will be strong again, and there will be no hesitation about buying securities."

SOLVING A PROBLEM.

Discussing the proposed scheme of the Illinois Central Railroad to make stockholders of its employes, Mr. Joseph Offenbach of the Stock Exchange house of Offenbach & Marx said yesterday:

"The idea of Mr. Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, to interest his employes financially in the road by inducing them to become shareholders, is, for various reasons, very commendable. In the first place, it is the beginning of the solution of the question of how to reconcile labor with capital. It is incontestable that a spirit of antagonism exists, and co-operation in the pursuance of common interests, large or small, will greatly allay the discontent of now refractory elements and operate to the better understanding of the relation of labor to capital.

"If the public press and those discussing economics would have oftener impressed on the public mind that capital is nothing but the product of labor, and that attacking the former, the latter is bound to suffer, the feeling of hostility against everything incorporated which manifests itself in local, State, and Federal Legislatures, would never have gained the ground that it is occupying now. Professional politicians of all descriptions, in order to seek their cheap notoriety, are continually proceeding against corporate interests and vested rights, thus checking the expansion of enterprise and the development of our natural resources, which can only be fostered through concerted action of capital and by allowing its operations to be as free as is compatible with public safety.

"The participation of the workingman in the fortunes of the enterprise in which he is financially interested will accomplish different beneficial ends. It will check excesses on the part of managements on one side, as well as excesses of the laborer on the other. The Trustees of a corporation, and principally a railroad, will have to consider the welfare of their property before using their places for personal gain.

"On the other hand, the occupation of walking delegates to instigate strikes will certainly be a matter of the past. Politicians who, in order to capture votes, are invariably catering to the ignorant, will have to reckon with the pockets and interests of the small capitalist, and will have to try to befriend him by conservatism instead of gaining his confidence by opposition to corporations.

"This is a business country. A country can only be prosperous by stability of conditions, and its strength lies in its frugality, not in its extravagance. With due deference to the legal fraternity, our misfortune is that we are governed by lawyers who go to the different Legislatures equipped with a preliminary knowledge of law, but with nothing else. Politics is their business in most cases, not to satisfy a legitimate ambition, but for personal gain. The needs of business require in the Legislatures men with mercantile trainings, experts in everything pertaining to finance and commerce. While they may not be able to make flamboyant speeches, their speedy work for the benefit of the country would be a blessing for everybody involved."

WALL STREET TALK.

Mr. Mortimer Hendricks, the valiant pursuer of the wicked Directors of the Manhattan Elevated Company, has a very retiring disposition. Callers at his office are confronted with placards that he is out, but will be in at some other fixed hour, at which time the only change is a new placard with a new hour.

***

Wall Street was quick to attribute the Chicago failure to mismanagement, rather than to bad financial conditions. The bears got little benefit from the news.

***

No gold goes abroad to-day. This is only a confirmation of what THE NEW YORK TIMES predicted when shipments were first talked of several days ago.

***

On Friday, when most of the active stocks showed total transactions expressed in five figures, American Tobacco stock was dealt in to the extent of only 3,900 shares, less than the trading in Wheeling and Lake Erie. On Saturday Tobacco's transactions amounted to 1,100 shares, less than those in inactive Ontario and Western. Yesterday 840 shares covered the amount of Tobacco dealt in. All of this would seem to indicate that for the present Tobacco's manipulative department is keeping strangely quiet.

***

The Street paid much attention to the interview with Gov. Flower, printed on the financial page of yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES. The Governor's predictions of better earnings for the Granger roads had a tonic effect on that group generally, and on Rock Island in particular. Coming from a real knowledge of inside facts, Gov. Flower's remarks on prospects for substantial improvement by Western railroads were considered significant.

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@65⅝. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51⅞c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 479,043.87 ounces of silver bullion, against which 479 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 469 green.

Bar silver in London, 29⅝d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$51,038,118		
Imports for same period	79,809,555		
Net imports	$28,771,437		
Net exports to date, 1895	69,613,475		
Net exports to date, 1894	74,020,256		
Net exports to date, 1893	10,702,942		

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Creede & Cripple Creek sold at .07, 100 Golden Fleece at .90, 300 Mt. Rosa at .13, 200 Pharmacist at .14, 100 Potosi at .55, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .30.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106½	110
American Bank Note	..	42
American Typefounders' Company	30	35
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106½	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12½
Boston & New Air Line pf.	102	105
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	199
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	171½	172½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	69
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	105
‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106½	108½
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	77½
Celluloid Company stock	60	64
Central & South American Telegraph	118½	120½
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Georgia R. R. consol. 5s	87½	90
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	68	70
Commercial Cable Company stock	161	164
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	..	29
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	16
Consolidated Ice pf.	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	71	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99	102
†Cramp's Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	97½	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	160	168
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	112½	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	350
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	195	205
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82½	86½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	84½	87½
†42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	57
†42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	114	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	74	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	33
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102	..
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. stock	50	55
†Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	96
Hudson River Telephone stock	56	60
†Indianapolis Gas stock	128	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	2½	5
†Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	4	8
Kings County Traction	41	43
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	71	75
Lorillard Company pf.	102	105½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	104	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	65	70
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	41	47
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	81	82
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	50	56
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12	14
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	86	89
Mutual Gas Company of New York	..	235
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	41½	42½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	70	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	103	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	94	96
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	44	47
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	117	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	14	..
New York Biscuit Company 6s	102½	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
‡N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	320	330
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	15½	16¼
P., McK'port & Y. R. R 6 p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	92	94
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	30	40
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	50	57
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	32	37
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co	70	80
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	150
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103½	103½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	..
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	55	58
Standard Gas	..	85
Standard Gas pf.	106	109
†Standard Gas 1st thereto under the by-laws	108	111
*Standard Oil Trust	251	253
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	30
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	92	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	42	47
Third Avenue Railroad	160	163
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	9	12
Trenton Potteries	..	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	42
Trow Directory pf.	30	35
Union Ferry stock	60	62
†Union Ferry 5s	101	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	7	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	85	87½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67½	72½
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st	70	77
Wagner Car Company	155½	157½
Western Gas Company stock	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	89	91
Worcester Traction	19	20
Worcester Traction pf.	94	95½
Worthington Pump pf.	75	79

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	576	576	574
2d week Dec.	$26,820	$28,697	$26,220
From Jan. 1	1,533,498	1,623,083	1,518,972
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,828	1,850
2d week Dec.	$255,771	$257,649	$278,161
From July 1	5,724,756	6,480,720	6,368,070
DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
2d week Dec.	$20,578	$18,963	$18,877
From Jan. 1	1,086,930	1,091,087	1,038,638
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,567	1,567	1,567
2d week Dec.	$250,071$	$251,141	$193,912
From Jan. 1	8,948,550	7,633,730	9,327,996
NORTHWEST—			
Mileage	5,031	5,031	5,031
Month November	$2,478,833	$3,087,388	$2,438,762
From June 1	17,169,778	18,313,036	15,485,952
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	215	215	215
2d week Dec.	$15,495	$18,223	$12,497
From Jan. 1	928,563	845,617	688,864
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for October—			
Net earnings	128,166	168,044	131,501
Fixed charges	59,023	60,140	57,578
Surplus	67,143	107,904	73,923
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—			
Net earnings	1,198,310	1,310,764	1,183,719
Fixed charges	580,635	581,947	565,414
Surplus	617,675	728,117	618,305

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

EDISON ILLUMINATING COMPANY of Brooklyn for November—

	1896.	1895.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$79,504	$77,828	$1,876
Op. expenses	39,523	38,584	938
Balance	39,981	39,243	738
Taxes	4,000	5,200	*1,200
Net earnings	35,981	34,043	1,938
Other sources	1,920	3,017	*1,097
Net result	37,901	37,060	840
Int. on bonds	4,166	3,541	625
Net for dividend	33,734	33,519	215
Jan. 1 to Dec. 1—			
Net after taxes	288,956	214,978	73,977
Int. on bonds	45,833	30,208	15,625
Net for dividends	243,123	184,770	58,352

*Decrease.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

The following are the latest bid prices for bank shares on the Stock Exchange:

America	320	Market & Fulton	215
American Ex.	171½	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	230	Mercantile	170
Butch. & Drovers'	135	Merchants'	136
Cent. National	128	Merchants' Ex.	111
Chatham	300	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	153
City	500	National Union	195
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	170
Columbia	175	New York	235
Commerce	204	New York County	650
Continental	134	Ninth National	105
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	2800	Park	260
First Nat. of N. Y.	1,120	Phenix	107
Fourth National	179	Republic	145
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	171
German American	108	Second National	425
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	195	State of New York	108
Hanover	815	Third National	100
Imp. & Traders'	532½	Tradesmen's	93
Irving	150	United States Nat.	175
Leather Manuf'rs.	173	West Side	275
Manhattan	210	Western National	114

There was a sale of 25 shares of Mechanics and Traders' at 127½.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The feature of the local market was the strength of Montana, which rose 2¼, to 93, closing at 92¾. The whole market was strong and somewhat more active. Butte and Gas were the stocks mostly traded in outside of Montana, both, however, moved within narrow limits, Butte closing at 7⅛, the same as Saturday, and Gas rising 7-16, to 5½. Dominion Coal gained ⅝, to 10. Bell Telephone was quite active, gaining ⅛, but later losing a point, to 209½. Calumet and Hecla was 2 per cent. higher, at 325, and Old Dominion lost fractionally, to 16. Home railways were quiet, with no change. Copper in London closed at 48¾ for spot, the same as Friday, and 49⅜ for futures. Money, 2 per cent. The bank statement shows: Loans increased $1,216,000, circulation increased $15,000, deposits increased $132,000, legal tenders increased $289,000, specie increased $601,000, reserve excess in New York, $11,732,543, a decrease of $628,028; reserve excess, $4,101,542, an increase of $5,309,720.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	..	5	4¼	6
Brookline	..	4½	4	4¼
East Boston	5	..	5½	5¾
West End	2	2¼	2	2¼

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	209½	210	209½	210
Erie	65	66	65	66
Mexican	60	..	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	9¾	10	9¼	10
Dominion C. pf.	..	87	85	87
Gen. Electric pf.	..	..	68	70
Illinois Steel	..	..	41	42
Lamson Store Service	20	21	..	..
Philadelphia Co.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Reece Button Hole	20½	21	20½	21
Westingh'se El., ex div.	50⅝	51⅝	..	..
Westingh'se Elec., 1st pf.	24	25	..	..
Bay State Gas	5⅜	5½	5½	..

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	208	209	207	208
Boston & Low	205	206	205	206
Boston & Me.	162	164	..	165
Central Mass.	10	..	10	..
Central Mass. pf.	56	..	56	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	101	99	100	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	104	103	104
Fitchburg pf.	..	94	93	94
N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	177¾	..	178
Old Colony	177	..	..	178
West End	65½	66	65¼	65½
West End pf.	..	85	..	85

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	60	75	..	75
Atlantic	21	22	21	22
Boston & Mon.	92⅜	92½	90⅝	91
Butte & Boston	7	7⅛	6¾	7
Cal. & Hecla	323	325	320	325
Franklin	..	11	11½	..
Gold Coin	315	320	315	320
Kearsarge	..	..	14⅜	..
Merced	6½	6¾	6½	7
Osceola	28½	29½	28½	..
Pioneer	4½	..	4½	5
Quincy	119	119½	118½	119½
Tamarack	92	94	91	93
Wolverine	8¼	8¾	8⅜	8½

*BONDS.

B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	..	..	..	117
C.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 21, 1896.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	151	10	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	.....
11⅞	12	3,241	American Spirits Mfg.	11¾	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅛
26	27	340	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	26¾	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ½
76¼	76½	846	American Tobacco	77	77	76½	76½	+1
101	103	125	Am. Tobacco pf.	101	101	101	101	.....
..	..	2,000	Am. Tobacco, scrip	70	70	70	70	+2
13⅝	13¾	3,650	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
22⅜	22½	4,996	At., T. & S. F. pf.	21½	22⅛	21½	22½	+1⅝
½	⅝	200	Atlantic & Pac.	½	½	½	⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	15½	125	Baltimore & Ohio	14¾	14⅝	14¾	14⅜	.....
10⅜	11⅛	1,100	Bay State Gas	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
47½	47⅝	170	Canada Southern	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+1⅜
15⅝	16	705	Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
71½	71⅝	29,420	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	70½	72¼	70¼	71⅝	+1
73	73¼	8,980	Chicago Gas	72¼	73½	71¾	73⅛	+1¼
73½	73⅝	32,917	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	72½	73⅝	72	73⅝	+1¼
101½	101¾	1,865	Chicago & Northw.	101¼	102⅜	101	101½	+ ½
145	..	55	Chicago & Northw. pf.	149½	150	149½	150	.....
66⅝	66¾	8,280	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	65	66⅞	64¾	66⅝	+1⅝
26½	27	250	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	25	25	25	25	— ½
23½	24½	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	23¼	24¼	23¼	24¼	+1¼
5	6	20	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+1¼
17⅜	18½	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18	18	18	18	+1
50	57	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	53⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	+1⅝
146	146½	1,401	Consolidated Gas Co.	146¼	146¼	144	146	—1
123	123½	486	Delaware & Hudson	124	124	123¼	123¼	—1½
100½	102	100	Del. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
14⅜	15	100	Erie	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	31¼	3,570	General Electric	30½	31⅝	30⅜	31½	+ ⅛
7¼	7⅜	100	Iowa Central	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
23½	24	4,110	Laclede Gas	24¼	25	24	24	— ¾
72	76	100	Laclede Gas pf.	74	74	74	74	+3
157½	155	230	Lake Shore... the first	154½	154¾	154	154	+1⅝
48⅝	48¼	10,212	Louisville & Nash.	47⅞	48¼	46⅝	48¼	+1¼
88	89¼	17,025	Manhattan Con.	88	90	85½	89⅛	+1⅝
107½	109	200	Metropolitan Traction	107	107	107	107	.....
1	1½	197	Mexican National ctfs.	1	1	1	1	.....
90	94	5	Michigan Central	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	.....
12¾	13¼	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
27¼	27½	2,193	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	20½	27¼	26½	27⅛	+ ⅞
20	20⅛	3,705	Missouri Pacific	19½	20¼	19	20	+1
22½	23¼	150	National Lead Co.	22	22	22	22	.....
85	88	50	National Lead Co. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	.....
12	14	100	National Linseed Oil	13	13	13	13	+1
102	102½	500	New Jersey Central	102½	103	102½	102½	+ ½
93½	94¼	330	New York Central	93	93½	93	93½	+ ¼
24⅜	25	700	N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st pf.	25	25	24⅜	25	— ⅛
4⅝	4¾	100	North American	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	4¾	.....
..	..	740	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	22	22½	22	22	.....
12¾	13	700	N. P., V. ctfs.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12½	.....
31⅝	31⅞	448	N. P. pf., V. ctfs.	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ½
14½	14⅝	1,150	Ontario & Western	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
36	39	40	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	36	36	36	36	.....
24	24¼	977	Pacific Mail	23½	24¼	23¾	24	+1
25⅜	25⅝	16,126	P. & R., all in. pd.	25¼	26¼	25	25⅞	+1⅛
12¾	14	300	P., C., C. & St. L.	13½	13½	13	13	— ½
151½	153	7	Pull. Palace Car Co.	153	153	153	153	.....
34	34⅜	128	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	—1½
11⅜	12⅜	102	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
4	4¼	1,300	St. Louis Southwestern	4	4	3⅞	4	.....
9	10	300	St. L. Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	.....
47¾	48	1,220	St. Paul & Omaha	47	47¾	47	47⅜	+1
9¼	9⅜	5	Standard R. & T.	..	9½	9½	9½	.....
14½	15½	440	Southern Pacific	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	.....
9½	9⅝	1,230	Southern Railway	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
26⅞	27	5,660	Southern Railway pf.	26	27½	25⅝	27	+1⅝
25¼	25¾	1,276	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24½	25¾	24½	25⅝	+ ⅞
8⅝	9	1,020	Texas Pacific	9½	9½	8¾	9¼	+ ⅝
9⅛	9⅜	2,570	Union Pacific	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	9	1,190	United States Leather	8½	..	..	..	+ ½
59¾	60¼	1,030	U. S. Leather pf.	59	60¼	59	60	+1¼
25½	25¾	1,060	United States Rubber	25	25⅝	24⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
80½	81½	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	—1¼
6½	6⅝	340	Wabash	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	1,125	Wabash pf.	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅝
98	100	16	Wells-Fargo Express	98½	98½	98½	99¼	+1
83¾	83⅝	7,045	Western Union Tel.	82	83¾	81⅝	83⅜	+ ¼
7	7¼	3,670	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	7⅛	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	....
Sales.		221,803						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000 73¼
At, T & S F gen 4s 4,000 78¼ 1,000 78⅝ 10,000 78¾ 11,000 78¼
Adjustment 4s 10,000 41 2,000 40¾
10,000 41⅛ 5,000 41½ 15,000 41⅜ 20,000 41⅝ 1,000 41¾
Austin & N W 1st 10,000 83½
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925 5,000 90
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 3,000 117
Brooklyn Elev 1st 10,000 83.. 78
Brooklyn R T 5s 1,000 77⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 1,000 105⅝
Bur, C R & N 1st 5,000 104⅝
Canada So 1st gtd 1,000 110
C R, Iowa, F & N 6s 4,000 102
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A 5,000 118½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s 1,000 98¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 10,000 72½
2,000 72⅝
Chi, Bur & N 5s 500 103½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 1,000 100
Chicago & Erie 1st 1,000 110
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 2,000 40
20,000 41
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 7,000 103½
9,000 103⅝
3,000 103⅝
1,000 104
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 5,000 93½
C, St P, M & O cons 2,000 127
Cin & Springfield 1st, gtd by Lake Shore 1,000 109
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s 2,000 92⅞
1,000 93
5,000 92¼
Clev, Lor & Wheel 1st 10,000 102
Col Coal & Iron 6s 4,000b3 98
2,000 98
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s 1,000 106¼
Erie gen lien 3-4s 1,000c 63¾
5,000 64
Erie 4s prior bonds 1,000 95½
Han & St Jo cons 3,000 118
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 2,000 100
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge 2,000 71
Jefferson R R 1st 30,000 104
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 11,000 68
Ken'y Cent 1st 4s 1,000 86¼
Total sales.

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 4,000 93
Lake E & W 1st 5s 7,000 117⅝
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 11,000 115
Louis & Nash G & M 6s 5,000b3 116¼
5,000 116
9,000b20F 116
Metropolitan Elev 1st 1,000 118½
Mexican Int 1st 4s 5,000 71¼
Mil, L S & W ext 5s 1,000 112
Mil & St Paul, H & D Div 5s 2,000 108
Lac & Dav Div 1,000 110½
South Minn Div 1,000 118½
Southwest Div 1,000 116½
Wis & Minn Div 4,000 111¼
1,000 111¼
Mo, K & T 2d 2,000 57
5,000 57¼
5,000 57⅜
10,000 58
Mo, K & T of T 5s 1,000 70
2,000 70½
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 1,000 68
2,000 67¼
N Y C & St L 4s 1,000 71
1,000 72
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s 3,000 101¾
Nor Pac 1st 6s 4,000 115½
Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented 20,000 52½
30,000 52¼
5,000 52⅝
12,000 52¾
9,000 53
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 5,000 85¼
1,500 85½
500 85¾
1,000 85½
15,000 85½
2,000 85¾
15,000 85¼
20,000 85½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued 10,000 50¾
15,000 50⅜
5,000 50⅛
30,000 50⅝
Oregon R & N 1st 10,000 73
Oregon R & N 4s 1,000 73½
500 73½
4,000 73¾
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s 12,000 100
Peo & Eastern 1st 10,000 75
Phil & Read 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 5,000 32⅝
25,000 32⅞
5,000 32¾
1,000 33
5,000 33¼
5,000 33¾
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 5,000 31½
10,000 31⅝
15,000 31¾
5,000 31⅞
Registered 10,000 103½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 7,000 38
Total sales.

Oregon S L 6s 1,000 111
Trust Co certfs 11,000 110
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 1,000 80½
10,000 80¾
6,000 80⅞
6,000 80¾
15,000 80⅞
5,000 80⅜
15,000 80⅞
10,000 80¾
Reading 12⅞ 12 15-16 12 7-16 12⅞
Rochester Railway 18
Union Traction 9⅞ 10 9⅞ 10
U. Cos. of N. J., ex. div. 238¼ 239
United Gas Improvement 72 72¼ 71 72
W. N. Y. & P. 2¾ 2¾ 2½ 2¾
Welsbach Light 41½ 42¾ 40 41½
Welsbach of Canada 2 2½ 2 ..
Welsbach Commercial .. 25 .. 25
Welsbach Comm'l pf. .. 65 .. 65

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s 78 80 78 79
N. J. Con. 6s 83 83½ .. 83⅝
Newark Pass. 6s 107 106
People's Traction 4s 94 94½ .. 94¼
Union Trac. 4 per cent 70¼ 70½ 69½ 69¾

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Col. Coal & I., Dev. pf	2	..	New Cent. C	6	9
4s, r., 1907	109⅝	110	Com. Cable	150	172	New England	17	45
4s, c., 1925	119¼	119⅝	Consol. Coal	150	179	N. Y. & N. H.	177	179
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111¼	Del., L. & W.	156½	159	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	63	73
4s, r., 1925	119¼	119⅝	Den. & R. G.	11⅞	12½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	25½	28
5s, r., 1904	113½	114	D. & R. G. pf.	42	44	N. Y., L. & W.	116	118
6s, r., 1904	113⅝	114	D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9	N. Y., S. & W.	9	10
Currency 6s, 1897	99½	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..	Norfolk & W.	65½	70
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅜	..	D., S. S. & A.	3½	5	Nor. & West., all in. paid	..	10½
Currency 6s, 1899	105½	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	15	Nor. & W. pf., all in. paid	15⅜	16¾
Cherokee 4s, 1836	102	..	Erie 1st pf.	32	35	Nor. & W. pf., all in. paid	..	5½
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..	Erie T. & T.	65	..	Ohio Southern	..	11
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..	Ev. & T. H.	32	..	Ont. Mining	9½	11
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	41	50	Oregon R. & N.	14	24
Alb. & Sus	170	..	Great Nor. pf.	118	123	Oregon S. L. & U. N. all in. paid	13	16
Alb. & T. H.	56	60	Harlem	290	300	Penn. Coal	300	..
Am. Coal	111	125	Homestake	35	39	Peo. & East	5	8
Am. Cotton Oil	10¼	11½	Iowa Cent. pf.	24	26½	Peo., D. & E.	2	3
Am. C. Oil pf.	50¾	52	Joliet & Chi.	155	8	P., C., C. & St. L.	13	15
Am. Express	109	112	Kan. & Mich.	5½	8	P. pf.	40	45
Am. T. & C.	85	88	Keokuk & D. M.	2	3	P. F. W. & C.	168	..
Ann Arbor	9½	12	Keokuk & W.	13	15	Quicksilver	1¼	2
Ann Arbor pf.	22	25	L. E. & W.	16	18½	Quicksilver pf.	7	12
Am. Sug. R. pf.	100	100⅞	L. E. & W. pf.	68	69½	Rens. & Sar.	180	..
B. & O. S. W. pf.	6	8	Long Island	45	50	R., W. & O.	116	117
Brook. Un. Gas	87	89½	L., N. A. & C.	1	⅛	St. J. & G. I.	⅝	1
Boston A. L. p.	102	105	L., N. A. & C. pf.	1	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	20	87
Brook. R. T.	18½	20	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	80	85
Brunswick Co.	¾	1½	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & D.	10	135
Buff., R. & P.	15	22	Man. Beach	6	10	St. P. & D. pf.	25	115
Buff., R. & P. pf.	40	65	Man. Coal	40	55	St. P. & O. pf.	125	135
Canadian Pacific	53	56½	Mexican Central	7¼	9	St. P. M. & M.	111	115
Central Pacific	14⅜	15¾	Minn. & St. L.	18	19½	Sil. bull. certfs.	65¼	65¾
Chicago G. W.	4½	5½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	78	St. L. & S. F.	4¼	4¾
Chi. & Alton	160	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	48½	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Chi. & Alt. pf.	172	..	Minn. Iron	54	60	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Chi. & E. Ill.	90	101	Mobile & Ohio	20	22	Third Avenue	160	162
C. & E. Ill. pf.	101	103½	Morris & Essex	161½	163½	U. P., D. & G.	2	8
C. M. & St. P. pf.	130	131	Nat. Starch	5	7	U. S. Express	40	45
Cleve. & Pitts.	163	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	58	66	West. Union Beef.	5	7½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25	W. & L. E. pf.	27	32

The New York Times "All the News that's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
190	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11½
25,000	Am. Sug. Refs.	110¾	111	109½	110⅝
160	At., Top. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
10	At., T. & F. F. pf	21½	21½	21½	21½
1,720	Chicago Gas	72¼	73⅜	71½	73¼
1,530	Ch., R. I. & Pac.	65⅛	66¾	64⅝	66¼
12,560	Ch., Bur. & Q.	70⅜	72¼	70⅛	71⅞
27,740	Ch., Mil. & S. P.	72½	73¾	72⅛	73⅝
100	Consol Gas	145	145	145	145
20	Ch. & N. W.	102	102	102	102
10	Cent. of N. J.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼
40	Gen. Electric	30⅜	31¼	30½	31⅛
620	Louis. & Nash.	47½	48	46⅝	48
1,900	Manhattan	87⅝	89⅞	86	89¼
160	Mo. Pacific	19⅜	20¼	19⅛	20
10	Nor. Pacific pf.	22	23	22	22
20	Pacific Mail	23¼	24½	23¼	24¼
7,690	Phil. & Rdg.	25	26¼	24⅞	26
30	Southern Ry. pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½
460	Tenn. C. & I.	25½	26¼	25⅛	25⅞
20	Union Pac.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
200	Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
880	West. Union	81¼	83½	81¼	83⅛

80,630.

Bonds.

$12,000	At., T. & S.F., adj. 4	41	41¼	41¼
10,000	Mo., K. & T., 2d. 5	57	57½	57½
13,000	Nor. Pac. con.	52½	52⅝	52⅝
10,000	P. & R. gen.	80½	80½	80½
2,000	Southern 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾

$47,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The local market continued dull, without special feature, and somewhat irregular. The traction stocks were all in better demand, and closed at gains of 1 per cent. in Metropolitan, ⅞ in Philadelphia, and ¾ in Electric and People's 4s. Indianapolis sold at 22½ and Baltimore at 17¾. The specialties were irregular, with Storage common ½ lower, at 27, and United Gas Improvement and Welsbach Light 1 per cent. higher. In the balance of the list Cambria advanced 2 points, to 44; Lehigh Navigation ½, to 41, and Chotaw ⅛, to 7. Lehigh Valley declined ¾, to 30¼. There was a fairly good demand for local bonds, the feature being Newark 5s, which advanced from 105¾ to 107. At the close the market was steady.

Philadelphia weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Loans and discounts, decreased, $32,000; reserve, increased, $543,000; due from other banks, increased, $142,000; due to other banks, increased, $1,077,000; deposits, decreased, $380,000; circulation, decreased, $34,000.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	..	..	8	8
Baltimore Traction	17⅜	17½	17¾	17½
Cambria	43	44	42	42¾
Choctaw	7	7¼	7	7⅛
Con. Traction stock	..	..	25½	27
Electric Storage	27	27½	27	28
Electric Storage pf.	29	30	29	30
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	51	52	49	..
Hestonville pf.	60	..	60	..
Hunt. & B. T.	..	..	25	..
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	50¾	51	50¾	51
Indianapolis	22	30	22	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Lehigh Navigation	41	42	41	42
Lehigh Valley	30	30½	30¼	31
Metropolitan Traction	108	108½	107	107½
Northern Central	66½	..	66½	..
Northern Pacific	12⅝	13½	12¼	12⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	22½	22⅝	21½	22½
Pennsylvania	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51½
Penn. L. H. & Power	13	13¼	12⅞	13⅛
P. L. H. & P., $30 pd.	25	25¼	24½	25
Pennsylvania Steel	30	37	30	..
Penn. Steel pf.	58	..	..	60
Philadelphia Traction	67	67¼	66⅛	66⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	..	..	..	17
Reading	12⅞	12 15-16	12 7-16	12½
Rochester Railway	..	..	18	20
Union Traction	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
U. Cos. of N. J., ex. div.	238¼	..	239	..
United Gas Improvement	72	72¼	71	72
W. N. Y. & P.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Welsbach Light	41½	42¾	40	41½
Welsbach of Canada	2	2½	2	..
Welsbach Commercial	..	25	..	25
Welsbach Comm'l pf.	..	65	..	65

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	78	80	78	79
N. J. Con. 6s	83	83½	..	83⅝
Newark Pass. 6s	107	..	..	106
People's Traction 4s	94	94½	..	94¼
Union Trac. 4 per cent	70¼	70½	69½	69¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.04
Belcher	.36	.34
Best & Belcher	.59	.52
Bodie Consolidated	.70	.70
Bulwer	.42	.42
Challar	.88	.85
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.05	1.05
Crown Point	.17	.17
Gould & Curry	.28	.31
Hale & Norcross	1.15	1.20
Mexican	.42	.41
Mono	.24	.21
Ophir	.92	.92
Potosi	.60	.62
Savage	.32	.32
Sierra Nevada	.32	.43
Union Consolidated	.40	.40
Utah	.97	.96
Yellow Jacket	.28	.28

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 21.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.93¾	.92
Argentum	.45	.46½
Blue Bell	.07¼	.07¼
Consolidated	.13½	.14
Elkton	1.27	1.28
Gibson	.53	.53
Golden Fleece	.93	.93
Isabella	.44	.44
Jefferson	.15	.15
Pharmacist	.13¾	.14¼
Portland	1.27	1.29
Rosa	.12	.11
Union	.29½	.30½
Work	.07	.07¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 21st day of December, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$119,140,730
Gold bullion	53,089,114
Total	172,229,844
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,935,489
Balance	$134,294,355
Standard silver dollars	$374,226,029
Silver bullion	779,326
Total	$375,005,355
Net outstanding silver certificates	356,272,465
Balance	18,732,890
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,478,246
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	110,928,034
Total	$120,406,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	120,406,280
United States notes	32,315,721
Net outstanding currency certificates	49,165,000
Balance	33,150,721
Treasury notes of 1890	$36,751,021
National bank notes	14,517,058
Fractional silver coin	14,275,649
Fractional currency	46
Minor coin	1,095,960
Deposits in National banks	16,824,839
Bonds and interest paid	675,058
Total	$84,139,634
Less National bank 5 per cent. funds	8,415,281
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,383,603
Disbursing officers' balances	25,875,194
Post Office Department account	2,815,864
Miscellaneous items	2,260,489
Total	$44,750,433
Balance	39,389,200
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$225,567,168

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$843,445	$7,193,744	$94,236,013
Int'l revenue	315,883	9,742,605	74,386,848
Miscellaneous	27,519	1,543,439	11,628,915
Total	$1,186,849	$18,479,788	$180,130,278

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$70,000	$4,158,000	$53,176,754
War	300,000	2,772,000	26,386,469
Navy	186,000	1,916,000	16,862,836
Indians	4,000	885,000	5,094,012
Pensions	300,000	9,854,000	70,861,778
Interest	7,000	314,000	18,614,488
Total	$867,000	$19,899,000	$191,496,335
Excess of receipts over expenditures	319,849	†1,419,211	†41,366,056

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under Day. act July 14, 1890	$98,347	$692,792	$2,198,477
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	76,620	$10,573	3,674,081

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

United States Treasury Notes.

(Since 1879.) (Since 1890.) Total.

To date	$470,930,936	$86,558,023	$557,488,959
This fiscal y'r.	45,641,965	6,519,713	52,161,678
This month	653,783	194,375	848,158
This day	39,240	23,940	63,180

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $815,883; from customs, $343,445, and miscellaneous, $101,229. The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $402,253.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ended Dec. 19 was $769,724, and for the corresponding period last year was $896,828.

The shipment of fractional silver coin from Dec. 1 to 19 aggregated $728,699.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The quarterly report of the Merchants' National Bank will be found in another column.

—The Mechanics' National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—The State Trust Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable Jan. 2. Transfer books will close on Dec. 23 and reopen Jan. 2.

—The Wells-Fargo Express Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable Jan. 15. Transfer books will close Dec. 31 and reopen Jan. 16.

—Coupons of the Mobile City bonds, (issue 1881,) due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the Mercantile National Bank in this city, and by the First National Bank in Mobile.

—The Citizens' Savings Bank will pay interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum to depositors on and after Jan. 18 on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending Dec. 31.

—The Manhattan Savings Institution has declared interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Dec. 31, payable Jan. 18.

—The Union Dime Savings Institution will credit interest Jan. 1, payable Jan. 21 or any time later, at the rate of 4 per cent on all sums from $5 to $1,000, and 3 per cent. on the excess up to $3,000.

—The Middlesex Banking Company of Middletown, Conn., has just passed its twenty-first birthday, a great age for an American Mortgage Company, although not so great as compared with some on the Continent, which have flourished for more than 100 years.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	97½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	28⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	22
Cotton, middling	7⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	10
Flour, Minn. patent	4.65
Lard, prime	4.12½
Molasses, O. K. prime	24
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	4⅞
Tallow, prime	3¼
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, family	9.50
Beef, hams	17.50
Sugar, granulated	4⅜
Iron, No. 1 foundry	$12.75
Lead	3.05
Steel rails	25.00

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 76¼@77¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 75@77c; No. 2 red, 88@89¼c; No. 2 corn, 22¾@22¾c; No. 2 oats, 17c; No. 2 rye, 36@37½c; No. 2 barley, 34@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, 71½@74c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per barrel, $6.85@$6.90; lard, per 100 lbs, $3.77½@$3.80; short ribs sides, loose, $3.75@$4; dry-salted shoulders, boxed, $4.25@$4.50; short clear sides, boxed, $4@$4.12½. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18. Sugars—Cut loaf, $5.26; granulated, $4.63; standard "A," $4.26.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Transactions in the Auction Room.

Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager have sold to Morris Markowitz the five-story double flat 25 Clinton Street, 25 by 75.

At auction at the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Sophie Kanenbley, at $5,000, the four-story brick tenement 544 East Fifteenth Street, 20 by 80; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ethel C. Kinney, at $9,500, the plot on the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 64.6 by 80; also, mechanic's lien, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, William F. Lawrence and others, at $8,061, four two-story frame dwellings on First Avenue, north side, 250 feet west of Martha Avenue, Woodlawn Heights, 100 by 100.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, August Belmont and others, at $5,600, Railroad Avenue East, east side, 425.7 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 19.10 by 90.1 by 19 by 95.8, vacant; also, Railroad Avenue East, east side, 445.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 19.10 by 84.6 by 19.1 by 90.1, vacant; also, Railroad Avenue East, east side, 465.3 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 19.11 by 78.11 by 18.10 by 84.6, vacant.

The following sales are set down for today at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executors' sale, One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 206, south side, 108.5 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, factory site at Newark, N. J., on the southwest corner of New Jersey Railroad Avenue and King Street, 97.6 by 125.2 by 48.2 by 115, two-story frame building on rear of plot.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Elliot Norton, referee, Fifth Avenue, 12, west side, 28.6 feet north of Clinton Place, four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,388; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 50 by 100, three and four story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,278.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sales, John H. Rogan, referee, One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 316, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.10, four-story brick tenement; also One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 318, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.10, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgments, $6,446 each.

By Richard V. Harnett, same property at assignee's sale, John M. Gardner, assignee.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, One Hundred and Ninth Street, 318, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 32 by 90 by 3.9 by 10 by 28.3 by 100, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,320.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's mortgage foreclosure sale, Seventh Avenue, 2,432, west side, 54.4 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 20.7 by 75 by 20.6 by 75, five-story brownstone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,898, subject to first mortgage for $17,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 446 Canal Street, for a two-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 85, by Francis George of 848 Garden Street, Hoboken, owner; Frederick Jacobson of 1,539 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 403 and 405 West Street, alterations to a four-story brick stable, by Morris S. Thompson of 250 West Forty-ninth Street and others, owners; William S. Boyd, architect; cost, $150.

Washington, Laight, and West Streets, alterations to a six-story brick warehouse, by trustees of the Paul Spofford estate, owners; John Bogart, architect; cost, $30,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 21.

MOTT ST, 191; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... $1
SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Valentine and wife to Leopold Kaufmann..... 1
9TH AV, w s, 134.1 ft n of 32d St, 17.2 x64; Michael Darmody to Mary E. Darmody..... 1
23D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x 98.9; John Frisch to Caroline E. Robert. 10,500
9TH AV, 354; Alfred B. Dunn to Adelbert Huber..... 13,750
SAME PROPERTY; Annie Relpschlager and another, as executors, &c., to Alfred B. Dunn..... 13,100
81ST ST, s s, 137.6 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9 x98.9; Isaac E. House to James F. Boland..... 8,000
80TH ST, 178 and 180 West; Abraham Schneider and wife to Grace Schneider.. 100
87TH ST, 302; s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.8; Annie R. Wilson to Kate F. Ritchie..... 1
80TH ST, 172 to 176 West; Abraham Schneider and wife to Florence Brown and another..... 100
138D ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 80x 89.10; Harriet L. Gallatin to William G. Rose..... 7,000
80TH ST, 48 East; Leonard Lewisohn and wife to Sarah Frank..... 10
152D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Bradhurst Av, —x— ft to 153d St; James J. Faye and others to John K. Van Hosen..... 1
152D ST, same property; Same to John W. Van Hoesen..... 10,000
123D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 100.11; Louisa A. Richardson to Frederick Brettell..... 1
ST. NICHOLAS PL, e s, 180 ft n of 150th St, 45x100; Franklin Bien, referee, to Grace Ewing..... 38,750
181ST ST, n e corner of King's Bridge Road, 161x170, to 182d St, 85x100; John C. Hegeleln and wife to Joseph C. Levi..... 1
168TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x95; Mary J. Graham to Valentine Andres..... 9,000
182D ST, s e corner of King's Bridge Road, 184.5 ft to Wadsworth Av, x70x irregular; Franklin Bien, referee, to John C. Hegeleln..... 14,925
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 208.11 ft n of centre line 162d St, 63.7x124.6x84.7x 126.4; Charles F. Partridge and wife to Laura M. Morgan..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Laura M. Morgan to Kate A. Partridge..... 1
189TH ST, n s, 97.8 ft e of Brook Av, 25x65x85.9x irregular; John Johnston to Cath. F. Johnston..... 1
136TH ST, 551 to 559 East; Louis Spero to Edward Aaron and another..... 75,000
81ST ST, s s, 137.6 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x 98.9; William H. Bleecker and wife to Isaac E. House..... 1
FOREST AV, s s, 228.6 ft s of 163th St, 20.9x91x21.1x91; Henry Eppelsheimer to Mary Breitenstein..... 5
85TH ST, s s, 379 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x102.2; Laura L. Ellison and another to Edith L. Stebbins..... 1
PROSPECT PLACE, s e corner of 43d St, 17.1x58; Andrew J. Fleming to Mary A. Fleming..... 1
112TH ST, s s, 211.8 ft w of 3d Av, 33.4x 100.11; David L. Durra to S. Morrill Banner..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; S. Morrill Banner to Paul M. Herzog..... 1
52D ST, n s, 381 ft w of 8th Av, 31.2x 100.9x22.8x100.5; Eleanor J. Robinson to Agnes D. Robirson..... 1
MADISON AV, w s, 66.8 ft n of 130th St, 16.8x75; William J. Lardner, referee, to James J. Williams..... 11,500
54TH ST, 338 East; Eliza Hutson to Charles A. Tier..... 22,000
87TH ST, 208 East; Carl L. G. Leonhardt and wife to Annie F. Vreeland..... 1
81ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 17.8x81.10 x19.4x90.4; William H. Sohn to Mrs. Mary Shanley..... 9,500
ANTHONY AV, n w s, 118.3 ft n e of Burnside Av, 25x100; also Webster Av, e s, 500 ft s of 171st St, 50x90; Annie F. Vreeland to Carl L. G. Leonhardt..... 1
8TH ST, n s, Lot G 76, map of Wakefield; Andrew J. Hamm and wife to Henry Meyer..... 1
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 50 ft n of 135th St, 25x100; John M. Linck and wife to Frederick Wehner and another..... 1
HOE ST, e s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 100x 100; Alice M. Crowe and another to Patrick C. Murray..... 4,500
UNION AV, e s, 192.3 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x93.2; Clarence M. Fowler and wife to William F. Smith and another..... 7,500

Recorded Leases.

BERLIANT, Joseph, to Louis Hellman; 80 Attorney St, basement, &c., 3 years..... $132
JORDAN, John L., to Roe F. Levy; s w corner of 79th St and Lexington Av, store, 5 years..... 1,500 to 1,800
HIGGINS, George, to Henry Peifer; 675 Morris Av, 3 years..... 60 to 120

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDHOUS, Frederick, and wife to The German Savings Bank of New York; n w corner of Lenox Av and 118th St, 1 year..... $45,000
SAME to same; w s of Lenox Av, 67.4 ft n of 118th St; also 33.10 ft n of 118th St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 70,000
SAME to same; n s of 118th St, 97 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 25,000
SAME to Bohn Manufacturing Company; n w corner of Lenox Av and 118th St, 4 months..... 4,643
SAME to Sarah J. Burley; same property, 14 months..... 15,000
ABRAMS, Betty, to Betty Berliner; 2,189 7th Av, 2 years..... 2,000
BUCKLEY, Richard W., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 77th St, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year.... 20,000
CAMPBELL, Alexander, and wife to The Citizens' Savings and Loan Association; Lots 105 and 106 of map of portion of Hunt estate, installments..... 3,250
CONDIT, Catharine A., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 34th St, 254.2 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 16,500
SAME to same; same property, 1 year.. 1,500
COOKE, Edward, to Paul G. Decker; n s of 146th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, ½ year..... 1,140
EWING, Grace and John, to Bowery Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 180 ft n of 150th St, 1 year..... 19,000
EPPSTEIN, Caroline, to The Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; s s of 88th St, 76 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years..... 10,000
FRANK, Sarah, to Leonard Lewisohn; 48 East 80th St, 1 year..... 20,000
FELINO, Joseph, and wife to Robert H. Racey; e s of Mott St, 43.2 ft s of Hester St, 1 year..... 2,500
SAME to Stephen Duncan; 110 Mott St, 3 years..... 12,000
GEYER, Franz, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 87th St, 231 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 11,000
GOLDFIELD, Edwin, to United States Trust Company of New York; 143 East 39th St, 3 years..... 12,000
GAHREN, Charles, and wife to German Savings Bank of New York; 42 West 93d St, 1 year..... 25,000
HEGELEIN, John C., to Samuel Untermyer; s e corner of King's Bridge Road and 182d St, 2½ years..... 10,000
HUBER, Sadie A., to Citizens' Savings Bank of New York; n s of 130th St, 262 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 7,000
HEILNER, Emanuel, Moses J. Wolf, and Morris Mayer and wives to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 454 West 22d St, 1 year.... 15,000
SAME to same; same property, 1 year.... 2,000
HUBER, Adelbert, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 354 9th Av, 3 years.. 7,000
KARCHER, Philipp, and wife to Mary Milleg; s s of 149th St, part of Lot 148, map of Morrisania, 3 years..... 6,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, and wife to Jacob Valentine; 191 Mott St, 3 years..... 14,400
KELK, George S., and wife to Magdalena Beck; 338 West 23d St, 1 year..... 700
LINCK, John M., and wife to David P. Condon; n e corner of St. Ann's Av and 135th St, 3 years..... 18,000
SAME to same; e s of St. Ann's Av, 50 ft of 135th St, 4 years..... 9,000
SAME to same; e s of St. Ann's Av, 75 ft n of 135th St, 4 years..... 11,000
SAME to Herbert B. Turner; e s of St. Ann's Av, 25 ft n of 135th St, 4 years. 11,000
SAME to same; n s of 135th St, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 4 years..... 10,000
LE MOULT, Mary F. and Adolphe, to Caroline H. Hayward; s e corner of Tremont and Anthony Avs, ½ year..... 3,000
SAME to Alex. Burns and John I. Raynor; same property, 1 year..... 2,380
LEVI, Joseph C., to John C. Hegelein; n e corner of 181st St and Kingsbridge Road, ½ year..... 14,370
MAURER, Aurora, to William F. Gardiner; 118 Chrystie St, 3 years..... 2,400
MURRAY, Patrick C., to Alice M. Crowe; e s of Hoe St, 100 ft n of 167th St, 4 lots, 3 years..... 3,000
MULLEN, Henry, and wife to Esther Frank and another; n s of 138th St, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 15,000
SAME to Elizabeth G. Smith Cliff; n s of 138th St, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 15,000
NEWBOUER, Louise, to Louis Pronick; n s of 112th St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 2,500
PRICE, Mary J., and husband to Hugh O'Neill, s e corner of Monroe Av and Warren St, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 27,000
ROTHSCHILD, Henry, and wife to Joseph Bird, trustee, &c; e s of Madison Av, 25.11 ft s of 117th St, 3 years..... 20,000
SAME to Joseph Bird, as trustee, &c.; s e corner of Madison Av and 117th St, 3 years..... 30,000
RHEINISH, Emma, to Adelaide Taglibue; n e corner of Trinity Av and 133d St, 3 years..... 6,000
RYERSON, Margaret A. and M. Louise, to Irving C. Winans and Marguerite R. Woodward; 44 Barrow St, ½ year.... 500
SMITH, John B., and wife to Elizabeth West Burke; 233 West 62d St, 3 year.. 15,000
STAIGER, Fritz, to Obermeyer & Liebmann; 225 Mercer St, demand..... 1,500
SMITH, William F., and Clement H. to Clarence M. Fowler; 716 Union Av, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 1,000
SCHAUER, Abraham, and wife to Flora Souvelne; s s of 80th St, 105 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 4,000
SAME to David S. Brown, Jr.; same property, 3 years..... 3,000
TRESLAU, Frederick W. to Frederick W. Pitcher; 208 East 87th St, 1 year..... 3,000
WIDMAYER, Adeline, to Adelle Woodhouse; n s of 97th St, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 3,000
THE NEW YORK MOTHERS' HOME of the Sisters of Misericorde to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 86th St, 225 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year... 13,000
HEBREW TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR Girls to the Dry Dock Savings Bank; 267 Henry St, 5 years..... 10,000
THEISS, Alice M. and Kate, to Fromme Brothers; s s of 14th St, 200.1 ft w of 3d Av; also, n s of 9th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 3,500
WILLIAMS, James J. and wife to Eustace Conway, trustee, &c., and William R. Rose; w s of Madison Av, 66.8 ft n of 130th St, 3 years..... 10,000
WILLIAMS, Margaret M. to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; 3, 5, and 7 Cortlandt St, 3 years..... 4,000
ZUCKER, Alfred J. R. E., to John B. Green, trustee; n e corner of 5th Av and 58th St, secures bond..... 75,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, James W., to William Noble.... $4,616
FURMAN, Job R., to Sarah Lazarus.... 20,000
FARELL, John, to Agnes H. Littlefield.... 1
JAEGER, Carrie, to David Mayer Brewing Company..... 7,000
KAYNE, Alfred, to Augusta D. Greer.... 1
LITTLEFIELD, Agnes H., to Edward Burns..... 1
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.... 16,500
NOBLE, William, to Rastus S. Ransom. 52,000
OVERINGTON, Harry, to Isaac P. Smith. 1,000
PLATT, John C., to Edward and Henry Hirst..... 3,000
THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, New York, to the Mercantile Trust Company..... 31,500
TAYLOR, Catharine A., and others, executors, &c., of Moses Taylor, to Catharine A. Taylor and others, trustees, 5 assignments..... 30,000

Lis Pendens.

123D ST, 154 West; Cornelius Walke, as trustee, &c., against John Farrell and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
47TH ST, s s, 587.6 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; also 47th St, s s, 568.9 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Augustus F. Holly against Catharine Taylor, (to foreclose mortgage.)
27TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of 10th Av, 15.5x24.8; Gustavus F. and Edwin C. Swift against Theresa Schaefler, (to foreclose mortgage.)
136TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 87.9x99.11 x irregular; John Madden against Robert H. Mathews and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
TRINITY AV, 919; William Aitkin against Henrietta Sauvan, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
ELDRIDGE ST, 64, and 105 Hester St; Daniel J. Loewenthal against Heyman Gruft and others, (to declare deed void.)
131ST ST, n s, 260 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Jacob Faulkner and wife to Flora Souvelne; s s of 80th St, 105 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 4,000
SAME to David S. Brown, Jr.; same property, 3 years..... 3,000
TRESLAU, Frederick W. to Frederick W. Pitcher; 208 East 87th St, 1 year..... 3,000
WIDMAYER, Adeline, to Adelle Woodhouse; n s of 97th St, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 3,000
THE NEW YORK MOTHERS' HOME of the Sisters of Misericorde to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 86th St, 225 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year... 13,000
HEBREW TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR Girls to the Dry Dock Savings Bank; 267 Henry St, 5 years..... 10,000
THEISS, Alice M. and Kate, to Fromme Brothers; s s of 14th St, 200.1 ft w of 3d Av; also, n s of 9th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 3,500
WILLIAMS, James J. and wife to Eustace Conway, trustee, &c., and William R. Rose; w s of Madison Av, 66.8 ft n of 130th St, 3 years..... 10,000
WILLIAMS, Margaret M. to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; 3, 5, and 7 Cortlandt St, 3 years..... 4,000
ZUCKER, Alfred J. R. E., to John B. Green, trustee; n e corner of 5th Av and 58th St, secures bond..... 75,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, James W., to William Noble.... $4,616
FURMAN, Job R., to Sarah Lazarus.... 20,000
FARELL, John, to Agnes H. Littlefield.... 1
JAEGER, Carrie, to David Mayer Brewing Company..... 7,000
KAYNE, Alfred, to Augusta D. Greer.... 1
LITTLEFIELD, Agnes H., to Edward Burns..... 1
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.... 16,500
NOBLE, William, to Rastus S. Ransom. 52,000
OVERINGTON, Harry, to Isaac P. Smith. 1,000
PLATT, John C., to Edward and Henry Hirst..... 3,000
THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, New York, to the Mercantile Trust Company..... 31,500
TAYLOR, Catharine A., and others, executors, &c., of Moses Taylor, to Catharine A. Taylor and others, trustees, 5 assignments..... 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, 866 and 868, and 216 West 103d St; Otto H. Droege, as assignee of Hans Reinhardt, against Adolph J. H. Meyer, owner; E. F. Beglen, contractor. $1,330
67TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Boulevard, 25x 100; same against James McLaughlin, owner; E. F. Beglen, contractor..... 310
45TH ST, n s, 241 and 243 East; H. Wolpin & Co. against Elias Kempner, owner; Charles F. Hunt, contractor.... 1,455
RIVERSIDE AV, 23; Bendit, Drey & Co. against ——— Hull, owner; George A. Schastey Sons Manufacturing Company, contractor..... 77
42D ST, 226 East; F. Simonson against Palymero & Ringa, owners; Hugo V. Weber, contractor..... 200
102D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 65x 100; Frank W. Sherman against estate of Julius Lippman, owners; Annie C. Doyle, contractor..... 393
178TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Washington Av, 25x56; Thomas Moore against Maria L. Fields, owner; P. L. Vallance, contractor..... 62
112TH ST, n s, and s s 113th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x200; James A. & E. T. Woolf against John A. Johnson, owner and contractor..... 1,452
7TH AV, n w corner of 146th St, 107x100; Catharine E. Rapp against Burns & Regan, owners; Burns, Regan & Co., contractors..... 697
167TH NICHOLAS AV, n w s, 20.7 ft n of 117th St, 88.11x70.11x—x92.5; 117th St, n s, 92.5 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x 100.11; Charles Martin against Abraham Krone, owner and contractor..... 668
178TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Washington Av, 25x56; Henry Muskat against Maria F. Field, owner; P. E. Vallance, contractor. 95
5TH AV and 113th St, n e corner, 100x100; Jacob Ringler & Son against Lucy E. Turner, owner; William C. Turner, contractor..... 410
NASSAU ST, 77; William J. Schepperd against Albert Wagner, owner; J. L. Murtha & Son, contractors..... 168
167TH ST, 247 and 249 West; same against John Wolf, owner; J. L. Murtha & Son, contractors..... 62

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 75 ft s of 1st St, 50x100; F. J. McGraw on Amy J. Hallock to C. Van Riper..... 250
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 102d St, 47.6x95; Harris Fordinsky on Germania Life Insurance Company to Mayor, Lane & Co..... 1,035
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 74.9x97; Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., on Frederick A. Snow to F. B. Whitney.... 175

Flint's Fine Furniture

Is the Best.
Factory Prices.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—JAMES FREDERICK MORSE.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $5,060 against James Frederick Morse in favor of B. Frank Hooper for the amount due on six demand notes.

—CHRISTOPHER SULLIVAN.—August C. Nanz has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Christopher Sullivan of McEntegart & Sullivan, liquor dealers, formerly at 666 and 736 Eleventh Avenue, on the application of Frederick W. Maas.

—DANIEL MCKEEVER.—Judgment for $26,625 was entered yesterday against Daniel McKeever of 120 Broadway in favor of J. S. Bache & Co., for the amount due, with interest, on a note made by him on Sept. 5, 1894, and given in settlement of transactions in stocks.

—JOHN M. BALMORE.—John M. Balmore, steamheating and fitting at 178 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Patrick H. Maguire, giving a preference to the Dudley Engineering Company for $1,200. He has been in the employ of a gas company and had this business as a side issue.

—DOMENICO AND MARGARETHA RICCO.—Oswald Jacoby has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Domenico and Margaretha Ricco, who have a liquor saloon at 143 Thompson Street, in the name of Mrs. Ricco, on the application of the George Bechtel Brewing Company, which furnished Mrs. Ricco $600 to purchase the liquor license.

—NAPOLEON THOMPSON & CO.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Napoleon Thompson & Co., printers at 33 to 43 Gold Street for $3,284 in favor of the New York Heat, Light and Power Company for rent. Mr. Thompson started the business in 1879, and incorporated it in 1887 with a capital stock of $20,000, and he was looked upon as the virtual owner of the concern.

—CARMELA FIDANZA AND ROSA PETRUZZUOLO.—Application has been made to the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the partnership of Carmela Fidanza and Rosa Petruzzuolo, liquor dealers at 26 Mulberry Street, in a suit brought by the former against the latter. The motion has been granted by Judge Truax, who did not appoint a receiver, but authorized Mrs. Petruzzuolo to continue the business.

—MORRIS SMOLEY.—The Sheriff has received three writs of replevin against Morris Smoley, who did business as M. Smoley & Co., dealer in leather and findings at 62 Allen Street, from Davis de Kaufman, aggregating $1,200. It was said that Mr. Smoley had given a bill of sale of the business to his wife and transferred a half interest in a tenement house at 256 Delancey Street to Samuel Nardel of Newark. He has been in business several years.

—ABRAHAM S. HERZOG.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday received an attachment for $2,450 against Abraham S. Herzog, dealer in diamonds at 45 Maiden Lane, in favor of J. Heilbronn & S. Marchand, for unset diamonds sold to him on Aug. 6, and levy was made at his office. Mr. Herzog son Mayer, while on a business trip to Boston, claims to have lost or been robbed of diamonds worth $15,000 on Dec. 17, which have not yet been recovered. Mr. Herzog has been identified with the jewelry trade for many years, was out of active business for several years, and resumed two years ago.

—H. C. KROH & CO.—Hiram C. Kroh, doing business under the style of H. C. Kroh & Co., manufacturer of window shades and hollands at 678 Broadway, with factory in Hoboken, made an assignment yesterday to Emmet Edgerton without preference. Mr. Kroh has been in in business about seventeen years. D. C. Pinney was a partner from 1881 to 1892, and withdrew in the latter year, taking out, it was said, as his share, $30,000. Mr. Kroh has since continued the business alone, and heretofore did a large business. John H. Judge, his attorney, said that the assignment was due to the general depression in trade and close competition in this line. The liabilities are about $32,000, with nominal assets about the same. A meeting of creditors will probably be called as soon as an inventory can be made, and Mr. Kroh hopes to be able to come to a settlement.

Judgments.

Monday, Dec. 21.

ANDELMAN, N.—A. Emes..... $4
BACH, Lewis Z.—H. C. Potter..... 180
BACH, Lewis Z.—P. Casey..... 227
BAGOT, Peter—De Lancey Watts and another..... 414
BAHRUTH, Charles—L. Kronfeld and another..... 29
BARNETT, Abigail P.—G. M. Wright, assignee, &c..... 35
BARRY, Margaret—E. A. Rollins, as executor, &c..... 77
BERLINER, Henry—Morgan Marshall Company..... 364
BREEN, John G.—Agnes E. Allen..... 124
BURKE, Matthew P.—David Mayer Brewing Company..... 416
CANTLEY, Lawrence—J. J. Kennedy..... 207
CHASE, William M.—H. J. Dureen and another..... 182
CLARK, Lauren N., Photoscope Company—T. Dickinson..... 48
CONFORTI, Nicholas—A. Sabbarese..... 81
CORN, Charles—The Harlem Lighting Company..... 79
DAVISON, Maria A.—I. Bloom, manager, &c..... 1,647
DEAKEN, John—Mary Deaken..... 36
DURGIN, Herbert E. and Nathan Loewy —A. R. Deewald..... 66
EDWARDS, Joseph, Edward, and John—H. Hastorf..... 386
EPSTEIN, Neten—Manhattan Electric Light Company..... 71
FINN, Peter and Margaret—Jane Duffy. 411
FRENCH, Henry Q.—Sheffield Firearms Company..... 115
GARDNER, Frederick W.—W. C. Champlin..... 53
GENSLINGER, Charles H.—L. H. Arnold and others..... 1,669
GEORGE MATHERS & SONS—J. A. Casey..... 793
GEORGI, Otto H.—G. Ferguson..... 1,106
GERMOND, Wellington—E. B. Ellison and another..... 180
HAFT, Alexander—Morris S. Herman Company..... 274
HART, John—Same..... 226
HARTWELL, Horace E.—See & Theiss Marble Company..... 204
HARRAL, Frederick L.—Theodore Schmalholz and others..... 838
HILTON, Albert B.—G. Matthews and another..... 3,103
HEESEMANN, George—John Calhoun.... 1,109
HEYMAN, William, and Simon Pearlman —J. Laird..... 145
HIRSCH, Simon, and Otto Kaufmann—Zucker, Levett & Loeb Company..... 163
IHLO, Rebecca H.—J. Laird..... 101
JACOBS, Siegfried—The H. B. Claflin Company..... 156
JENKINS, J. Foster—East River National Bank..... 330
JOHNSON, George P.—Eliza O. Connor. 342
JONES, Margaret—Same..... 64
KASSEL, Morris—Henry Arnstein..... 83
KNICKERBOCKER STEAMBOAT COMpany—A. Du Bois and others..... 2,566
KROM, Alonzo—Theodore Sauer..... 102
KRUPP, Ernest—Manhattan Automatic Machine Company..... 95
LEIMDORFER, Leopold—S. Ruppel..... 217
LEVY, Morris—Dora Benson, as administratrix..... 68
LYON, Frank A.—J. H. Furboter..... 71
McGOVERN, Peter and Sarah F—C. Whitman and others..... 993
McKAY, John—J. Bolen..... 241
McKEEVER, Daniel—J. S. Bache and others..... 26,625
McMANUS, Patrick H.—W. J. McGrane.... 282
MEIROWITZ, Max, and M. Weiss—F. M. Bacon and others..... 944
MOJARRIETTA, Miguel A.—L. Reiss..... 121
MORSE, James F.—B. F. Hooper..... 5,090
MOULDS, Elizabeth A. and William—W. R. Brixey..... 2,133
MUNRO, John—J. Hamm..... 95
MURCH, CHARLES H., and Bennett E. Tobias—Henry Zeltner..... 95
NAPOLEON, THOMPSON & CO.—New York Heat, Light and Power Company.. 3,284
RANKEN, Arthur M.—J. H. Taylor and others..... 955
REARDON, Thomas F.—M. Schickler and another..... 155
ROHRS, Frederick—F. J. Thompson..... 607
ROSENFIELD, Joshua—F. Potter and another..... 271
RUNK, Charles E.—James A. Deering.... 1,295
SIMMONS, Jacob, individually, &c.—E. Buch and others..... 791
SPAULDING, Thomas H.—H. T. Koerner and another..... 214
SPENCER, Edward L.—The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company..... 76
SWEENEY, Kittie—Elizabeth Stebbins.. 141
THEIS, Peter, and Pierre Janssen—E. S. Gesner..... 258
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. Feist..... 82
SAME—T. Crowley..... 82
SAME—P. C. Mulrooney..... 82
SAME—T. Philbin..... 82
SAME—J. White..... 82
SAME—F. Ford..... 82
SAME—T. Brennan..... 82
SAME—J. F. Holden..... 82
SAME—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company..... 849
SAME—J. Ruppert..... 1,601
SAME—M. Coughlin..... 172
SAME—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company..... 259
SAME—S. E. Bernheimer and others..... 599
SAME—C. Stein..... 80
SAME—J. G. Gillig and others..... 521
SAME—F. Webber..... 82
SAME—M. Hobar..... 82
SAME—T. Doran..... 82
SAME—F. Walsh..... 82
SAME—F. H. Meyer..... 175
SAME—H. Rackelrandt..... 160
SAME—F. Wilkins..... 162

THE TELEGRAM CYCLE MANUFACTuring Company—The American Wheelman and Cycle Trade Gazette Publishing Company..... 509
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDson River Railroad Company—E. C. Graff..... 125
THE MAUSER MANUFACTURING Company —R. J. Mackey..... 4,256
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and others—M. Goldstein..... 1,111
SAME—R. R. Hutton..... 833
VANDERVEER, Ada B., trustee—S. Lopez..... 351
VARKER, Edith M., and Charles Q. Freeman, as executrix, &c—Garrett Reilly.. 1,161
WALDRON, Lewis G., and James E. Hazard—C. F. Schminke..... 52
ZUCKERMAN, Dinorah—R. J. Goerke and others, executors, &c..... 154

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 89—Frederick Maish et al. vs. The Territory of Arizona, from the Supreme Court of the Territory.—Decree affirmed.

No. 643—Francisco Gonzales y Borrego et al. vs. William P. Cunningham, Sheriff, &c., from the Supreme Court of New Mexico.—Order affirmed.

No. 371—Alexander Allen vs. The United States. —Time for mandate to issue herein be enlarged to sixty days.

No. 49—The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company vs. The Board of Public Works of West Virginia.—Cause assigned for argument on the third Monday of October next.

No. 504—William P. Craighill et al. vs. Avarilla Lanchert et al.—Cause assigned for argument on the third Monday of October next.

Nos. 661 and 662—Richard S. Williams vs. The United States.—Cases assigned for argument on the third Monday of Octobe; next.

No. 396—The State of Missouri ex rel. The Laclede Gas Light Company vs. Michael J. Murphy, Street Commissioner, &c.—Restored to the docket for re-argument.

No. 131—Jane M. McKee, &c., et al. vs. The United States.—Mandate granted.

No. 325—The United States vs. William J. Barnette.—Submitted.

No. 584—The United States vs. Ranlett & Stone. Advanced as under the thirty-second rule.

No. 512—The Hulbert Land and Cattle Company vs. John S. Truscott, County Treasurer, &c.—Submitted.

No. 472—Joseph R. Dunlap vs. The United States.—Argued.

No. 480—Lowry W. Humes vs. The United States.—Judgment of dismissal set aside, mandate recalled, and case restored to the docket.

Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 4, 1897, when the call will be: Nos. 102, 128, 31, 66, 78, 98, 33, 24, 127, 45.

Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Wheeler, J.—Court opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

13—Rogers vs. Fitch. 23—Lilienthal vs. Drucklieb. 31—Kittel vs. Augusta, Tallahassee & Gulf Railroad Company. 42—Hayden vs. Williams. 49—Same vs. Chemical National Bank. 68—Frankford Whiskey Process Company vs. Mill Creek Distilling Company. 80—Provident Life and Trust Company vs. Coffin. 82—Goddard vs. Rhoads.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 10 A. M. Motions.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

In the matter of the claim of Oneida County, appellant, vs. M. N. Bartholomew.—Argued by Howard C. Wiggins for appellant, D. C. Burke for respondent.

John Kerr vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Albert C. Tennant for appellant, George F. Elliott for respondent. Dennis C. Feely vs. Gilbert E. Jones, appellant. —Argued by C. J. Shearn for appellant, Eugene Van Voorhis for respondent, (unfinished.)

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 750, 759, 765, 771, 773, 657, 736, 1221.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ. Opens at 11 A. M. Motions. 1—Wessell vs. Carr. 2—Mertens vs. Schutts. 3—E. S. Higgins Carpet Company vs. C. Urban Manufacturing Company. 4—Matter of Board of Education, in re Mosholu Parkway. 5—People ex rel. Manhattan Railway Company vs. Barker. 6—Remsen vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 7—Pitcher vs. Lemon. 8—Reilly vs. Freeman.

Non-enumerated Motions.—1—Isola vs. Weber. 12—Ainslie vs. Hicks. 35—De Rozas vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 36—Hill vs. Schneider. 37—Mulligan vs. Gibbs. 38—Mooney vs. New York Elevated Railway Company. 39—National Life Insurance Company vs. Walsh.

Enumerated Motions.—36—Anderson vs. Boyer. 37—Pohle vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 38—Curtin vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 40—Arthur vs. Dalton. 42—Carpenter vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 43—Cutler vs. Parsons. 44—Lewis vs. Doyle. 20½—De Peyster vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 46—Coppers vs. Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—